The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2471. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HUNGARIAN AT QUEBEC.

Meeting of the Peace Conference at Zurich.

Interesting Proceedings in the British Parliament.

FINAL PASSAGE OF THE INDIA LOAN BILL.

Completion of the Steamship Great Eastern.

PROGRESS OF THE BUILDERS' STRIKE.

How Mr. McLane's Mexican Treaty is Regarded in England.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FRENCH MILITARY.

Triumphant Entry of Victor Emanuel into Milan.

Threatened Rupture Between Austria and Prussia.

Cotton Easier—Continued Dullness in Breadstuffs and Provisions.

CONSOLS 95 3-8 @ 95 1-2.

FURTHER POINT, Saturday, Aug. 20.

The steamship *Hungarian* passed this point at 7.30 this morning, with Liverpool advices to the 10th inst. She was boarded by the news yacht of the New York Associated Press, and her news brought ashore. She left Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 10th instant.

The advices brought by the *Hungarian* are not of any marked importance, either politically or commercially.

The Zurich Conference met on the 8th, according to the announcement.

The American frigate *Cumberland* was at Madeira, August 1.

The steamship *Bremen* left Southampton for New-York on the 9th.

MEETING OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE AT ZURICH.

The Conference was fully constituted, as follows: *Austria*—Count COLLOREDO and Baron MEYSENBERG. *France*—Baron BOURQUENEY and Marquis BONNEVILLE. *Sardinia*—Chevalier DESAMBROIS and Chevalier JOCTEAU.

The Government of Zurich had welcomed the Ambassadors, and were to give them a public dinner on the 11th.

The first formal sitting of the Congress took place on the 8th, at which the Sardinian representatives assisted. The second sitting was held on the 9th, but nothing transpired as to the proceedings.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 8th the affairs of Italy were debated in both Houses of Parliament.

In the House of Lords, the Marquis of NORMANBY inquired if there was any objection to produce the papers relative to the projects of peace transmitted to Austria before the treaty of Villafranca. He denounced the conduct of the Government as one-sided, and as evincing no desire to maintain neutrality.

Lord WODEHOUSE in reply reiterated the statement that England sent terms of peace to Austria at the request of France, but without giving any advice or expressing an opinion on the subject. He said it would be most inconvenient to produce the documents in the present state of negotiations.

Earl GRANVILLE characterized the act of Lord JOHN RUSSELL as the united act of the Cabinet.

In the House of Commons Lord ELCHO moved an address to the Queen declaring that it would be inconsistent with the honor and dignity of England after having preserved a strict neutrality, to take part in any conference for settling the details of the peace, the preliminaries of which having already been arranged between the Emperors of France and Austria. He praised the neutral course of the late Government, and censured the Anti-Austrian feeling evinced by the present Cabinet.

Mr. KINGLAKE moved the previous question, feeling it would be unwise to bind the Government to any line of policy, regardless of changes which might take place almost at any hour.

Mr. GLADSTONE said that Lord ELCHO's motion was not relevant to the present position of affairs. The Government had no intention of taking part in settling the details of the peace on the basis of the Villafranca treaty. The belligerents themselves would settle those details, and what would remain to be settled would be the great question of European policy in which he thought England should play her traditional part.

He defended the Government, and called for a decisive vote against the resolution.

Mr. S. FITZGERALD said, the object of the resolution was to restrain the Government from carrying out its personal sympathies, which were inconsistent with the treaty obligations of the country. Parliament ought not to sanction the Government joining in the Congress without being informed of what the Great Powers had agreed upon in regard to the subject.

Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT argued that the neutrality expired with the war, and that he saw no reason why England could not consistently join in the Congress.

Mr. HORSMAN and Mr. WHITESIDE spoke in favor of the resolution, and denounced the foreign policy of the Government.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL again proclaimed that the Government had not the slightest intention to go into a European Congress to settle the details of the peace of Villafranca. Nobody ever invited them to do so. He admitted that there were difficulties in the way of the Government entering in the Congress, and matters were in that state that no determination had been come to. He appealed to the House to leave the question in the hands of the Ministers, who would decide when the whole facts of the case were before them.

Mr. DISRAELI warned the Government of the danger to be incurred by entering the Congress, but stated his objection to the House coming to a decision after a hasty deliberation, and hoped Lord ELCHO would not press his motion to a division.

After some remarks from Lord PALMERSTON, in defence of his course, and in denunciation of the resolution, Lord ELCHO said that he was satisfied with the admissions made by the Government and the result of the debate, and would, therefore, not press his motion.

In the House of Lords, on the 9th, the subject of national defences was referred to.

Lord KINGSDOWN contended that the army and navy would never be on a satisfactory footing till the Government had the power of compulsory service.

The Earl of RIPON thought it would be most injudicious to resort to compulsory powers, and pledged every effort of the Government to make the defences secure.

In the House of Commons the East India Loan Bill was finally passed.

The completion of the steamship *Great Eastern* was formally celebrated on the 8th by a banquet given on board, which was attended by many members of both Houses of Parliament, and a number of most distinguished engineers and scientific men. The engines, both screw and paddle, were set in motion for the first time, and the result was satisfactory in the very highest degree and far beyond expectations.

Lord STANLEY proposed the toast of "Success to the *Great Eastern*," and painted in glowing terms the marvels her success will accomplish.

Mr. BRUNEL, the engineer, and Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL the builder, were toasted, but the former was absent on account of ill-health.

The ship presented a beautiful and finished aspect, being almost ready for sea.

The City Article of the London *Times* says, in regard to the stipulations of the treaty alleged to have been arranged between Minister MCLANE and JUAREZ, at Vera Cruz, that Mexico will, from the moment the treaty is ratified, virtually pass under American sway. It then adds: "The result will be advantageous to Mexico and the world," but thinks the extent to which private rights will be respected or jeopardized an anxious question. The American Government is urged, at every step, to protect the interests of foreign bondholders.

The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE of Russia, traveling under the private title of Admiral Romanoff, had arrived at Spithead, in the frigate *Swetland*, and took up his residence at Ryde, Isle of Wight.

The strike among the building trade had assumed formidable dimensions. Estimates of the men unemployed range from 20,000 to 40,000. The master builders had sought the intervention of the Government, but the Home Secretary said he did not see how he could interfere.

In the London Money Market the demand for money had sensibly abated, but was again active at the close. The funds had been firm, and Consols closed at a slight advance. Railway and other securities had participated in the upward tendency.

Messrs. DEMETRIO & SONS, Greek merchants, mostly in the Grain trade, had suspended with considerable liabilities.

An impression prevailed that the Bank of England would advance its rates of discount on the 11th inst.

FRANCE.

The Emperor NAPOLEON went on the 7th to Chalons, to remain there several days.

It was ascertained that Prince RICHARD METTERNICH would remain at Paris as Austrian Minister.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Star*, gives a report that the Emperor had declared for free trade, but it lacks confirmation.

The *Moniteur* publishes a long official report by Vice-Admiral ROMAIN DESFOSSES, regarding the operations in the Adriatic. He shows that the fleet, consisting of forty-five vessels of all classes anchored before Venice in sight of the domes of St. Mark, and were prepared to open fire when peace was proclaimed.

The *Moniteur* also publishes a document clearing Marshal CANROBERT from any reflection which Gen. NIEL's report of the battle of Solferino had cast upon him.

The advices from the cotton manufacturing districts are favorable. Goods were in more active demand, and prices had an advancing tendency.

The Paris flour market had been dull, but closed firmer. Wheat was quiet.

The accounts of the approaching vintage were quite conflicting. Brandies were firmer.

The number of troops from Italy, to march through Paris on the 14th, is 70,000. The procession will last seven hours.

The *Times* Paris correspondent says that the report was still current that measures would shortly be officially announced confirmatory of the hopes entertained of the maintenance of peace, and calculated at the same time to give a great impetus to commercial affairs. One of them, it is said, will be the reduction of the present excessive duties on articles of necessity. The completion of the railroads are to be accelerated, and industrious works in general are to be encouraged.

A sham fight is to be executed by 40,000 men at the camp at Chalons under the Emperor's orders, illustrative of the episodes at Solferino.

The Emperor returns to the Camp in September, to take command of the manœuvres.

It was reported that Gen. FLEURY was to be raised to a General of Division.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* ascribes the proposed fortification of Antwerp to the influence of England, who foreseeing war with France, wishes to provide herself with an entrenched camp in Belgium.

The Paris Bourse had been very buoyant, and Rentes at one time were at 70f. 35c., but on the 7th the market drooped and closed at 69f. 90c. There was a better feeling at the close.

ITALY.

Early on Monday morning, the 7th, the King of Sardinia entered Milan, accompanied by his Ministers, members of Parliament and the municipal bodies of Turin and Genoa. His Majesty passed through the Corso on horseback, amidst enthusiastic acclamations. A *Te Deum* was performed, at which the King was present. He afterwards received the authorities of the city.

In the evening a general illumination took place. The aspect of Milan during the *fête* was very imposing.

The Sardinian Government have recalled the Sardinian Commissioners at Parma and Palacenza.

The elections for the National Assembly of Tuscany passed off harmoniously. All the Ministers who were elected were friends of independent Tuscany.

The *Opinione*, of Turin, says that fifty thousand French troops will remain in Italy provisionally, owing to the dangerous state of some provinces.

The Sardinian Commissioner at Parma, in notifying the Municipality of his departure, said he left his Secretary charged with the sovereign powers of the Government in the name of the people. This produced a very bad effect.

PRUSSIA.

The news of the dissolution of the French Army of Observation on the Rhine, had produced a very favorable effect at Berlin. Prussia would at once countermand the orders concentrating troops on the Rhine.

Prussia is about to send two vessels of war to Japan to open commercial communications.

The Emperor of Russia will visit Berlin in September.

GERMANY.

The relations between Austria and Prussia almost assume the dimensions of a regular rupture, and were regarded as dangerous to the smaller German States which were already looking toward France for protection.

The King of Bavaria apologised for the passage of troops through his territory.

RUSSIA.

The construction of a railway of the length of 700 versts, between Moscow and Saradow, has been authorized. The capital of the company will be 45,000,000 roubles; with a Government guarantee for 80 year, at 4½ per cent.

TURKEY.

The Sultan arrived at Salowitz on the 20th July.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta mails to July 2, and Hong Kong, June 28, reached Trieste, and will arrive in London on the 11th inst.

A considerable reduction of native troops had been ordered in India.

The Imports at Calcutta were dull, and the Exports flat. Freights were firmer. Exchange 1s. 11⅞d.@2s. ⅛d.

The representatives of the English, French and American Governments go from Shanghae to Pekin.

Exchange at Hong Kong was at 4s. 11d.@4s. 11½d. Freights were flat.

At Canton the export market was quiet, but there was more demand for imports.

At Shanghae teas were quiet. Silk was in moderate demand. Exchange was at 4s. 2½d.@4s. 3½d.

At Foo Chow Foo there were large tea settlements at extreme rates.

AFRICA.

African dates are from Coast Castle to July 14, and from Sierra Leone to July 15. Cotton was being collected in the Eastern districts of the gold coast, and a considerable quantity was expected to be shipped to England. The natives were being taught its value, and the exports were expected to increase. Palm Oil had largely advanced at Accra.

Latest by Telegraph.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

Admiral Sir MICHAEL SEYMOUR, Liberal, was yesterday elected Member of Parliament for Devonport.

The *Daily News* City Article of Tuesday evening says:

"The funds to-day were slightly prejudiced by the news of a partial reaction on the Paris Bourse, combined with dullness of business. Consols finally closed at ⅛ per cent. lower than on Monday. Before operating with confidence, speculators apparently wish to see the result of the pending Conference on the Italian question. In most of the other departments of the Stock Exchange prices were quoted rather lower.

There was a renewed demand for money to-day, the idea being entertained in some quarters that an advance in the minimum rate of discount to three per cent would be made by the Bank on Thursday. There were no bullion operations at the Bank to-day. The Continental Exchanges this afternoon experienced a fresh improvement."

The *Times* City Article of Tuesday evening says:

"The English funds experienced fluctuations to-day, to the extent of a half per cent, but were chiefly consequent upon the momentary supply of Stocks, and not upon the foreign news or new features in the Money Market. There was renewed activity in the demand for discount to-day, and the general rate was fully equal to the Bank's minimum."

R. L. COLE, East India merchant, London, suspended to-day, but it is thought his liabilities are no over £10,000.

The *Daily News* gives the provisions of Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT's new bill, providing for a military reserve force. It authorizes the enrolment and maintenance of a reserve force of 20,000 men, consisting of soldiers who have previously served. This force is to be called out twelve days each year, and permanently in case of invasion.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* telegraphs the result of the Tuscan elections. They took place with great order, and give a majority of men of moderate liberalism, but quite opposed to the restoration of the old dynasty.

The advices from Odessa report great activity and improved prices in the grain trade.

The *Times* and several other journals, this morning, publish an article on Italian affairs, under the title of "The European Coup d'Etat," from the pen of MAZZINI.

Prince ALBERT visited the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE yesterday, at Ryde.

The Government had decided on disbanding the Medical Corps, which was raised during the Crimean war, and constitute an entirely new branch of service, to be called the Army Hospital Corps.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON in the Liverpool market for the three days added up 20,000 bales, of which 1,400 bales were to speculators, and 2,000 bales to exporters. The market closed dull at, some authorities say, easier but not quotably lower prices. Holders offered freely but showed no disposition to press sales. The quotation for Middling Orleans was 7 3-16d., and for Middling Uplands, 6⅞d.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester were favorable, and the market for export goods was buoyant, but rather dull, though firm for the home and India trade.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote the BREADSTUFFS market very dull. FLOUR steady at 10s.@12s. 3d. WHEAT very dull, and the quotations were barely maintained; Western Red 7s. 6d.@9s.; White 9s.@9s. 6d. A small parcel of new Southern White brought 11s.@11s 6d. CORN dull; mixed and Yellow 5s. 9d.@6s.; White 7s.@7s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF dull, but steady. PORK dull. BACON also dull, but steady. LARD dull; sales unimportant. TALLOW inactive and unchanged in price.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES quiet. LINSEED OIL 29s. ROSIN steady, at 3s. 8d.@3s. 9d. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS dull. WHEAT declined slightly on new. SUGAR steady. TEA firm. TALLOW firm, at 55s. LINSEED OIL firm, at 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed on Tuesday, at 95⅜ for Money, and 95⅜@95½ for the Account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

American Securities were generally unchanged. Illinois Shares were quoted at 34@32; Illinois Sevens, 1875 80½@81; New-York Central, 68@70; Erie Third Mortgage, 97.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Boston *Transcript* of Saturday says:

"The celebrated trotting mares *Flora Temple* and *Princess*, whose recent trials of speed have created such an excitement among the sporting men, arrived in this city last evening, by the Fall River line. They are both in the best condition, and an exciting race between the two is expected on Tuesday next."

The Boston *Herald* says:

"A meeting of the yacht owners was held at Braman's Baths, Thursday evening, and it was decided to have a regatta on Monday, September 5, on Charles River. The race will be for schooner and sloop boats measuring 22 feet and under, over all and the distance to be sailed will be six miles, twice around the mile-and-a-half stake, Braman's Baths being the starting point. Three prizes will be offered, and an allowance of 45 seconds per foot will be made in favor of the smaller boats. The other rules will be the same as at former regattas.

A trot between *Miller's Damsel*, of New-York and *Pilot*, of Boston, over the Washington Course, in Rhode Island, Aug. 19, is reported by the Providence *Post*:

"The trot to-day (as per advertisement) is a match for $1,000, between Mr. DURYEA's chestnut mare *Miller's Damsel*, of New-York, and Mr. DANIEL MACE's black horse *Pilot*, of Boston. Both of these horses have figured quite conspicuously on the turf, and each have marked on the dial as low as 2:20. *Miller's Damsel*, among betting men, is a great favorite, being known as a game mare of wonderful 'lasting qualities.' *Pilot*, who has but a few times shown in public, is considered by *connoisseurs* one of the very speediest horses of the day.

First Heat.—In drawing for the position, *Pilot* drew the inside. At the second attempt they got the word; the mare led around the turn, and at the quarter was a length in advance, (in 36 seconds;) all down the back stretch they remained in the same position, neither having made a skip, and arrived at the half (in 1:14¼) the mare about 1½ lengths in advance. After this the horse continued to gain perceptibly, and at the three-quarter pole (in 1:52) was on her wheel. They remained in that position to the score, the *Damsel* passing under the string a neck in advance, in 2:29—the fastest heat in harness ever trotted in Rhode Island.

Second Heat.—At the second attempt they got the word; before reaching the quarter, *Pilot* broke; on the back side he was at least fifty yards in the rear; at the three-quarter he was fifteen yards behind; he now settled to his work, and the mare barely beat him out in 2:32¾.

Third Heat.—Off at the first attempt. *Dan* "nodded for the word" although a length behind. At the quarter (in 37¾) the mare was about a length ahead; at the half-mile pole *Pilot* was two lengths in the rear, (1:16¼;) he continued to gain on her ladyship, and at three-quarter (1:56¾) had placed himself on her wheel; they remained in that position until entering the home stretch, where the mare broke. She readily gained her trot, but too late, for *Pilot* had secured the heat by a neck in 2:31¼.

Fourth Heat.—The mare led to the quarter in (37) and to the half (1:16¾,) three-quarters (1:55) and after a desperately contested race, succeeded in winning the heat and race in 2:31¼.

SUMMARY.

Match $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

Mr. DURYEA's c. m. *Miller's Damsel*	1	1	2	1
D. MACE bl. g. *Pilot*	2	2	1	2
Time.	2:29	2:32¾	2:31¼	2:31¼

South Carolina Becoming Africanized.

From the National Era.

The State of South Carolina is now having a census taken, which will, by its revelations, throw light upon the question in regard to the utility of reopening the African Slave-trade. We see it stated that in seventeen parishes there is a decrease of the white population of over 5,000 since 1855, while the blacks during the same period have largely increased in numbers. At this rate the entire State will exhibit a diminution of whites amounting to twelve or fifteen thousand; and the Palmetto State is in a fair way to become Africanized without the further introduction of negroes from the parent stock.

We feel curious to know how this information will affect the discussion of the proposition to reopen the African Slave-trade. We incline to the opinion that it will cool the ardor of the agitators of that measure; or, at any rate, it will prove to be an insurmountable obstacle to their success in bringing the Southern people to their views. When it is seen that the natural increase of the slave population is sufficient to drive out the poor whites, and thereby endanger the peace and safety of the Oligarchy, it is not probable that a measure whose tendency must be to aggravate this evil in a ten-fold degree will find favor with any class, except the nefarious wretches who would profit by engaging in the Slave-trade. The chivalry may be "born insensible to fear," but they nevertheless are in no hurry to precipitate the horrors of a negro insurrection.

The effects of the diminution of the white population of the State upon its political weight in the Confederacy must prove another source of solicitude to the people as well as to their rulers. For every three whites the State loses, she must gain five blacks in order to maintain her position; but it is probable that every black introduced will expel two whites; and if the trade should be successfully opened, there would be a general stampede of the poor whites.

Verily, the Oligarchy are in a strait. Turn which way they will for succor, they are sure to meet with disappointment. If they open the Slave-trade with or without the consent of the Federal Government, they expel the whites, and precipitate insurrection. If they do not open it, the price of negroes will drain off the slaves from the northern to the southern tier of States, and the former will become free. God and providence are against them. They will be wise to read the handwriting on the wall before it is too late.

The New-Bedford *Mercury* notices five casualties from drowning the past week, two of the persons drowned being good swimmers, and all in Massachusetts and New-Hampshire. This should serve as a warning for the exercise of greater caution in bathing.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO.

$2,000,000 in Treasure on the Way to New-York.

DISSOLUTION OF MIRAMON'S CABINET.

The Liberal Party Excommunicated by the Archbishop of Mexico.

Enforcement of the Decree Against the Church Property—Defeat of Gen. Woll, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 20.

The steamship *Havana* is below, with San Francisco dates of the 5th inst.

The steamers *John L. Stephens* and *Orizaba* had over $2,000,000 in specie, and 1,000 passengers for New-York.

Business at San Francisco was dull, and prices tending downward. Candles were firmer. Choice New-Orleans Sugar was selling at 10½c. Flour was $9 a barrel. The Money market was easy.

HORACE GREELEY was made a lion of everywhere. He estimated that 30,000 emigrants were on their way to California by the Overland route.

Arrived at San Francisco since the 30th ult., ships *Northern Eagle*, *Amos Lawrence*, *Flying Eagle*, *Orpheus*, *Ocean Express* and *Chariot of Fame*, from New-York; *Dashing Wave*, from Boston; *Achilles*, from Sidney; *Princess Royal*, from Melbourne. Sailed, ship *Gauntlet*, for New-York.

The dates from Minatitlan are to the 17th inst.

The mails and passengers were robbed by the Patricios. The former were cut open six miles from the town of Tehuantepec.

MIRAMON had dissolved his Cabinet.

MARQUEZ had revolted against MIRAMON, but the Liberals were besieging him in Guadalajara.

The Archbishop of Mexico had excommunicated the Liberal Party.

Gen. WOLL has been defeated in Tamaulipas, losing all his artillery.

Gen. DEGOLLADO had assumed command of the Liberal army. He promises to take the Capital by October, but wants $3,000,000 and 40,000 men to do it.

The decree against the Church property was being executed.

The bonds of the matured debt had risen 10 per cent.

The schooner *Star* is below with Vera Cruz dates of the 14th inst. The news is unimportant. Political affairs were unchanged. The *Star* has $100,000 in specie.

Later from the Rio Grande.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

The United States Mail steamship *Indianola*, Capt. FLANDERS, from Brazos Santiago the 11th inst., reached her wharf at about 1 o'clock this morning.

The *conducta*, which left Zacatecas on the 8th ult., brought $760,000 in specie, most of which was brought by the *Indianola*. The whole amount was previously engaged by her, but the acting agent of the firm of J. HALE & Co. sends his share of the same, $325,000, by the *Arizona*. All the other merchants complied with their agreements, and the balance of the *conducta*, a half million, comes by the *Indianola*.

Gen. GUADALUPE GARCIA had left Matamoros to join the Liberal army, and strong hopes were entertained in his success. The new volunteer regiment was preparing to leave for Tampico also, to join the Liberal army. Gen. DEGOLLADO had lately returned from Tampico and had made arrangements with GARCIA for the next campaign.

On the 10th inst., the decree of JUAREZ, "nationalizing" the Church property of Mexico, was published in Spanish and English, and the occasion was celebrated by the firing of guns and a general parade. Everyone in Brownsville and Matamoros were confident in the opinion that Señor LERDO DE TEJADA would succeed in negotiating a loan in the United States.

The gentlemen who lately passed through this city *en route* North, D. OCTAVIANO PEREZ, D. JOAQUIN ORTEGA and D. ANTONIO DE SANTIAGO, we learn from the *Boletin*, of Monterey, are commissioned to buy arms for the State of Zacatecas.

The Monterey *Bulletin* records the death of Don JOSE ANTONIO DE LA GARZA Y GARZA CANTU, of the Cathedral of that city, and the founder of the extensive hospital now going up.

Arrival of the California Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, August 20.

The overland mail arrived here with San Francisco dates of the 29th ultimo.

Late arrivals at San Francisco had caused some stir in business, but the market closed very dull. Pork had declined; extra was selling at a fraction over $11.

Nearly a million pounds of the immense surplus of sugar had been exported to Valparaiso and elsewhere during the month.

Grain was in fair demand for export.

The mining news was favorable, but the receipts of dust were light.

The Walker River and Washoe Valley mines were attracting much attention. Large numbers had departed for these diggings.

The official returns elect Judge CRANE to Congress.

The Nevada Convention was in session at Genoa.

At Carson Valley they were forming a provisional Government, it being the intention of the people to throw off all allegiance to the Mormon rule. They designed electing a Governor, Judges, and all other necessary officers.

A party of Californians *en route* to St. Louis, were attacked near the South Pass, on the 15th of June, by the Crow Indians. GEORGE STEPHENSON, of Pittsburgh; DAVID MOORE, of Lancaster, Penn., and C. M. HALL, of Cincinnati, were killed. HENRY FLORENCE, of Carlisle, Penn., was made prisoner.

The advices from Oregon say that STOUT, Democrat, is elected to Congress by 41 majority.

Lieut. MULLAN was progressing finely with the new road from Walla-Walla to Salt Lake.

A large party of Fraser's River miners had arrived at the new diggings in North Colville, Oregon. They reported that they were making from $8 to $16 a day.

The accounts from the Fraser River mines are more favorable. New discoveries of gold had been made north of Fort Alexander.

Rich quartz had been received at Victoria from Queen Charlotte's Island.

Extension of the Base Line of Oregon.

From the Washington Star.

The General Land Office is in receipt of information from the Surveyor-General of Oregon of the extension of the base-line of public surveys in that State across the Cascade Mountains, and terminating 149 miles east of the summit of those mountains, and within three miles from the Blue Mountains. The base-line passes about five miles south of Fort Dallas, five miles south of the bridge over Des Chutes River, and twelve miles south of Indian Agency on Umatilla River. We understand that instructions are being prepared by the General Land Office to the Surveyor-General to establish a guide meridian on the line between ranges thirty and thirty-one east of Williamette meridian, or very near the longitude of the fort of Walla-Walla, from the base-line north, so as to afford the necessary data to the Surveyor-General of Washington Territory for the extension of the public surveys in his district, east of Cascade Mountains, counting from the same principal meridian. The instructions direct the terminus of the guide meridian to be on the forty-six degrees north latitude, the boundary line between Oregon and Washington, unless the extension of the guide reaches the Columbia River, for in that case the river will be the terminus, and upon the completion thereof the Surveyor-General is directed to transmit the information of the particular spot at which that line will end, so as to enable the Surveyor-General of Washington to take it up and continue in his district in the neighborhood of Walla-Walla, and prepare the groundwork for his future surveys east of the Cascade Mountains.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has rendered a decision which has an important bearing upon the interests of the newspaper Press. A controversy existed, relative to a charge for advertising, between the Commissioners of Hamilton county and the *Patriot* newspaper. It was held by the judge that "the published terms of newspapers constitute a contract. If work is given to newspaper publishers, without a special contract contravening the published terms, the publishers can charge and receive according to the terms so published. It is not necessary to prove what the work cost or was worth; the publishers have a right to fix the value of their columns, and if so fixed, no other question need be asked, but the price thus charged can be procured."

Mayor Mayo of Richmond, and Capt. Budgeford of the Richmond Grays, arrived in Boston on Saturday, and were received by Mayor Lincoln of that city

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Condition of Affairs in Mexico—Mr. McLane's Treaty—Ultimate Success of the Liberals—Another Bloodless Duel Fought by Wise, &c.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 21.

There is but little if any doubt, from circumstances which have recently transpired, that a convention or treaty between the United States and Mexico will soon be concluded and received here from Minister MCLANE, early in September, in which event Señor LARON will return to New-York with a view to conclude the pecuniary arrangements already initiated by him, instead of first laying his plans before the Juarez Government, as he originally intended. This treaty will probably be confined mainly to the United States transit over Mexican territory, with certain commercial privileges or exemption from customs duties in that connection, together with provision for adequate means of protection. It is confidently asserted that the compensation for these advantages can easily be rendered mutually satisfactory.

Other treaties will be proposed in due time, and in these arrangements there is no reason to doubt provision will be made for the satisfaction of the American claims against Mexico.

Distinguished friends of the Juarez Government, including a number of Mexicans now here, regard the latest Mexican news as additionally encouraging to the cause of the Constitutionalists, and speak of the excommunication of that party by the Archbishop of Mexico as a harmless proceeding.

There is no foundation for the rumor that the Secretary of War will resign his seat in the Cabinet. He hopes soon to return to the performance of his official duties.

Mr. WISE, editor of the *Enquirer*, and Mr. OULD, editor of the *Examiner*, eluded the vigilance of our police, and left here early Saturday morning to settle a newspaper quarrel by a duel. Mr. OULD was the challenger. The parties returned between 12 and 1 P. M., having exchanged two shots. Neither party was hurt. It is understood that the difficulty has been settled to-night, by mutual friends. Their bloodless duel grew out of a newspaper controversy respecting Gov. WISE's Donnelly letter.

Certified copies of the approved lists of land granted to Michigan, for railroad purposes, under the act of June, 1856, embracing nearly 614,000 acres, have been transmitted to the Governor of that State.

The charge against Maj. EDWARD FRENCH, Pay Clerk of the Bureau of Construction of the Treasury Department, is for falsely making and forging certificates and receipts, for the purpose of obtaining money from the United States. This arrest was made yesterday, as stated in a former dispatch, but not until after a consultation between the Secretary of the Treasury, the Solicitor of the Treasury, the District-Attorney, Mr. OULD, and Maj. BOWMAN, and giving him opportunity to explain.

The affair creates much gossip. The extent of the alleged defalcation is not ascertained.

The New Minister to Central America.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 18, 1859.

The deteriorated standard of men aspiring for the Presidency has, of late years, been the subject of severe comment, on the part of those who keenly feel the moral degradation which is thus brought upon the American name. When men of towering intellect and large experience as party leaders, are unceremoniously thrown aside, to make room for political pigmies, it follows, as a natural result, that our representatives abroad will be selected from among men of the meanest order of capacity, and of no national reputation whatever. The grotesque adventures of the famous DELAZON SMITH, late a Senator in Congress, from the newly-created State of Oregon, during his memorable campaign in search of the Ecuador Government, have not yet passed away from the memory of the present generation, as affording a striking illustration of Mr. TYLER's wisdom and sagacity. The subsequent appointment, to the same position, of an individual named BUCHON, whose ignorance of geographical nomenclature and locations was deemed to be so great as to render it necessary for the President to depute a guide to escort him to his destination, also brought the superlative astuteness of Mr. POLK in exceedingly bold relief. The selection of the immortal CÆSAR AUGUSTUS DODGE to represent us at the Court of Madrid, at a most critical moment, when interests of the vastest and most complicated importance were pending upon the successful results of that mission, evinced a laudable determination, on the part of President PIERCE, not to be a whit behind Messrs. POLK and TYLER in the march of retrogradation. But it was reserved for the genius of President BUCHANAN to select men to protect American interests abroad, for the very qualities which, under the auspices of a mere ordinary ruler, would have excluded the recipient of Executive favor from any participation in the public affairs of the country.

It is true that Gen. LAMAR had formerly enjoyed a certain amount of popularity at home, and been intrusted with the highest office in the gift of the people amongst whom his fate had been cast in early life. But it is an equally well-known fact that his habits had lately been of a character which, in well-ordered communities, generally prove an insuperable bar against preferment; and yet this is the man whom the admirable sagacity of President BUCHANAN selected to bear the burden of a diplomatic mission which more than any other required profound discrimination, quickness of perception, a cold head, and a judgment unbiased and unwarped by any extraneous influence.

It had hitherto been the practice among our modern dispensers of Executive patronage, even when a life of moral rectitude and strictly temperate habits were not insisted upon as the indispensable recommendation to Executive favor, that the candidate for office should at least be a man of political importance in his own community, and of indubitable weight among the politicians of his own State. But it would puzzle CADMUS himself to divine by what process of reasoning President BUCHANAN cudgeled himself into the belief that he was consolidating the Democracy of Louisiana, or in any way adding strength to his party by singling out ALEXANDER DIMITRY as a man likely to elicit light out of the chaotic darkness which prevails in the diplomatic affairs of Central America. To say that Mr. DIMITRY has any claim upon the public sympathy and confidence of his own State would be a gross and iniquitous libel upon the staunch and true men of the Democratic Party in Louisiana, who feel insulted by this selection of an individual who has never been identified with the political struggles of the State.

The new appointee to the Central American Mission, notwithstanding his scholastic advantages, has never been able to impress the popular mind of Louisiana with a becoming sense of his own importance; but has invariably turned his aspirations to that great Mecca of political prophets who find no appreciation at home—the capital of the *District of Columbia*—which, to say the truth, has not been unthankful for the favor of his repeated pilgrimages, as the following record will show.

Mr. DIMITRY is indebted to Georgetown College for his scholastic attainments and versatility in ancient ore. After remaining in Louisiana for several years without being able to turn his mind to any useful purpose, he drifted again into Washington in 1841, when the mixed Mexican Commission was being organized, and when linguists were rather scarce commodities, and succeeded in obtaining the appointment of Secretary to the Board. Being an expert whist-player with a well-supplied snuff-box always at hand in cases of emergency, he very soon laid the foundation of that good will which Gov. MARCY ever after manifested towards him.

At the expiration of the Mexican Commission, Mr. DIMITRY returned to New-Orleans, where he was shortly after appointed Superintendent of Public Schools, when the stories about his impure blood were again revived, which led to a criminal prosecution of the originators of the alleged scandal, although I have never been able to ascertain how the matter was finally settled. The popular prejudice against Mr. DIMITRY, however, is supposed to have been so strong, that he found it convenient to throw up a position in which his usefulness was so much impaired, and he again drifted towards Washington, where he found his old crony, Mr. MARCY, snugly ensconced in the Secretaryship of State. The sudden death of an assistant translator in that Department soon afterwards paved the way for Mr. DIMITRY's installment into that office, where he whiled away his time most agreeably in translating articles from foreign journals, eulogistic of Mr. MARCY's foreign policy, until the famous *mésintente cordiale* between the chief translator, Mr. TASISTRO, and the representative of France, led to the withdrawal of the former gentleman from the Department of State, and the promotion of Mr. DIMITRY to the post he had so long coveted.

Such are the antecedents of the individual whom Mr. BUCHANAN, in his hour of tribulation, has fallen upon, as his forlorn hope, to redeem the blunders of his perverse policy, in connection with our interests in Central America. That Mr. DIMITRY is a man of considerable literary acquirements and conversational talent, I do not pretend to deny; but in the politics of his own State, he never was considered aught but a cypher, and a hat with five thousand names from among the democracy of New-Orleans, and one drawn out, might have presented a much better and a safer diplomat.

ALGERINE.

Fires.

A BOSTON HOSPITAL ON FIRE—INCENDIARISM.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 21.

About 7 o'clock, this morning, a fire broke out in the City Hospital building on Deer Island, which led to a general fire alarm in the city, and several engine companies were dispatched to the island, but the fire fortunately was confined to the east wing, and the main building escaped from damage. A boy, confined in the institution, confesses to having kindled the fire, and implicates two or three other lads, all of whom have been arrested. The upper part of the east wing, used as a house of reformation for juvenile offenders, was destroyed. The loss is estimated from $10,000 to $20,000. Three boys, WM. COWMAN, THOS. GORMAN, and J. RILEY, conspired the setting of the fire by placing combustibles in the ventilator. It was intended to set it on fire at midnight, but COWMAN, who applied the match, overslept that time. RILEY was formerly an inmate of the Reform School and has twice attempted its burning.

SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTORY BURNT.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 20.

The main building of GEORGE B. SLOAT & Co.'s Sewing Machine Manufactory was burned to the ground this morning. The fire was the work of an incendiary. Insurance $30,000. The engine and a portion of the factory was uninjured. The destruction of the manufactory has thrown 100 persons out of employment, but they will at once recommence operations at the new quarters provided for them by the firm.

THE SHIP COMMODORE ON FIRE.

BOSTON, Saturday, August 20.

The ship *Commodore*, from Liverpool, is on fire in the lower-hold. She lies at the Battery wharf.

Another dispatch says the *Commodore* has been scuttled. She has settled two feet. Her cargo will be badly damaged, but the ship will probably be saved. She now lies in twenty-seven feet of water. The fire took place in the lower hold, and was undoubtedly the result of spontaneous combustion.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 21.

The ship *Commodore*, on fire and scuttled at the Battery wharf yesterday, has been pumped out to-day and floats. The damage is not known. There is fifty thousand dollars insurance on the vessel in State-street.

FIRE AT SOUTH ABINGTON, MASS.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 19.

A fire, this morning, in South Abington, destroyed a saw-mill, planing-mill, tack factory, and a large boarding-house. Loss about $40,000; insured. The buildings were owned by DUNBAR and HOBART.

Later from Havana.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 19.

The steamer *Baltimore* arrived here, with Havana dates of the 13th inst.

Sugars were heavy, with the exception of Muscovados, which were firm at unchanged prices, owing to a small stock.

In Molasses nothing was doing.

Freights were inactive.

Exchange on New-York had advanced. The rates for money were stringent, owing to excessive tightness in the market.

Bonds, signed by several leading houses, to the extent of ten millions, bearing interest at six per cent., are to be issued by the Spanish Bank at Havana.

Exchange on London was 14 to 15 ₩ cent. premium, and on New-York, at sixty days, 4 to 5 ₩ cent. discount.

The *Baltimore* reports leaving at Havana steamer *Ocean Bird*, from St. Thomas for New-York, to repair. The ship *Messenger*, for New-York, had just arrived; also barks *Linwood*, from New-York, and *Adriatic*, from Boston.

New-York State Politics.

SYRACUSE, Saturday, Aug. 20.

The Second Assembly District Democratic Convention of Onondaga County convened this afternoon at the City Hall, and selected the Hon. THOMAS J. ALVORD as their delegate to the Democratic State Convention. Resolutions approving of the district system delegates to the Charleston Convention, and the postponement of the election of such delegates until after the next State election, were unanimously adopted.

Commerce of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 20.

Monthly statement of the value of Imports and Exports of Goods, Wares and Merchandise entered during the month of July, 1859:

IMPORTS.

Dutiable, entered for consumption	$2,272,[illegible]
Dutiable, entered for warehouses	383,[illegible]
Free, exclusive of specie and bullion	368,074
Specie and bullion	8,218
Total Imports	$4,061,[illegible]

EXPORTS.

Domestic merchandise	[illegible]
Foreign merchandise, dutiable	73,[illegible]
Foreign merchandise, free	121,[illegible]
Specie and bullion	1,[illegible]
Total Exports	$2,061,[illegible]
Merchandise withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	$613,178

Two Men Drowned in Lynn Bay.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 21.

PATRICK and JOHN HAYES, brothers, were drowned on Thursday afternoon, in Lynn Bay, by the upsetting of a boat in a squall.

Collision at Sea.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 21.

The schooner *W. L. Richardson* came in collision, at sea, with ship *John Henry*, from Bath for Savannah. The schooner was disabled and abandoned; crew all safe on board of the *John Henry*.

Sailing of a War Vessel.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 21.

The United States sloop-of-war *Savannah* sailed from the Lower Bay to-day. Her destination is unknown, but it is supposed she is bound to Vera Cruz.

The Nova Scotian Outward Bound.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Aug. 20.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* sailed from here at 10 o'clock this morning for Liverpool, with eighty passengers. Wind west. Weather clear.

Specie En Route for New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 20.

The steamship *Empire City* sailed from here to-day, *via* Havana, taking $775,000 in specie for New-York.

Louisiana Congressional Nomination.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 20.

The Americans have nominated J. E. BOULIGNY for Congress.

Reduction of Railroad Rates.

NIAGARA FALLS, Saturday, Aug. 20.

The Convention have agreed to reduce the rates to Memphis *via* Cairo to $1 80 and $1 44 on first and second classes, and $1 65 and $1 40 to points below Memphis.

The third and fourth classes are to remain at the present rates.

The Columbia at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Aug. 20.

The U. S. mail steamship *Columbia*, Capt. BERRY, from New-York, arrived here last night, at 11 o'clock.

The Indian Battle.

LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, Aug. 20.

No confirmation has recently been received of the Indian battle in the South. It is believed to be greatly exaggerated or an unmitigated hoax.

Near Hollidaysburg, Pa., a few days since, a farmer discovered a cave while plowing. The cave is described as one of those singular excavations common in limestone formations. The aperture at the top is circular, and resembles the top of a well. Those who descended say that they went down perpendicular about fifty feet, and that part of the way down there was an opening that appeared to lead in a horizontal direction—but they had no means of reaching the mouth of it so as to extend their explorations. It has not yet been thoroughly explored.

AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

What is Thought of the Wise-Donnelly Letter in Virginia—Letcher Denounced by Hunter's Friends—The Policy of the Letter in Regard to the Presidential Contest—Peculiar Mode of Ascertaining the Locality of Water Veins—Popularity of the Oyster Fundum Question in Western Virginia—The Labor Question.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEXINGTON, Va., Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1859.

The Wise-Donnelly letter seems to be the all-absorbing topic of discussion in this region. The first feeling which it produced was decidedly unfavorable to WISE; but the Governor's letter in the *Enquirer*, together with the comments of that paper, soon produced a favorable reaction. The first unfavorable effect was rather the result of a conclusion arrived at under the impulse of the [illegible] which immediately followed the publication of the letter than of any obnoxious features in the letter itself. The bare fact of the publication of a *private letter* of the Governor's upon political questions, carried with it a degree of guilt which a public avowal of the sentiments it contained would not involve in reference, especially to a man like WISE, who has been always distinguished for his frankness and independence. I believe that the letter, divested of its private character and the circumstances attending its development, would not have excited a comment in Virginia. The very men who condemn it most, seem, when questioned, to be totally ignorant of its objectionable features; and the chief, if not the only, ground of censure is confined to its privacy. Far different, it appears, was the effect produced by his Tammany Anti-Lecompton letter, and though the Legislature formally repudiated his sentiments as expressed therein, yet his ultimate ascendancy over the advocates of the Lecompton swindle was as complete as was his great triumph in 1855. Before six months from the date of that letter, he was sustained by the universal voice of Virginia. Had WISE been heretofore identified with political intrigues, or were he not recognized as the bitter foe of such a system, this Donnelly letter would certainly have materially injured his prospects, if not because of any intrinsic immorality in the letter itself, at least as the index or cue to a more general system of political corruption. But in reference to WISE, it leads to no such inference; his known open and independent course forbidding any assumption of a sinister or corrupt motive on his part. While this letter may furnish grounds for unfavorable comment to his enemies, it will not alienate from him a single individual who was heretofore favorable to his nomination. The worst apprehension to which it has given rise, so far as I can ascertain, is the unfavorable influence which it is likely to produce upon DOUGLAS, whose aid WISE's friends calculated upon in the event of his (DOUGLAS') failure to receive the nomination. But many view such an effect, if it should follow, with perfect indifference, believing WISE's strength to be sufficient, without any aid from such a quarter. The antagonism of the principles upon which both these aspirants base their pretensions is deemed inconsistent with this hope of contingent aid from DOUGLAS, and the battle in WISE's behalf is evidently to be fought upon his intrinsic availability and strength, and not upon the hope of any transfer of support from a rival. I can assure you that the sentiment of New-York on the subject of the Donnelly letter does not weigh a feather in the scale against WISE, so far as Virginia is concerned. The Democracy here regard that State as utterly unworthy of consideration in a party point of view, it being taken for granted that her vote will be cast against the democratic nominee, whoever he may be. The chief feature of the discussions here on the subject of WISE's letter, is that of condemnation and bitter censure upon the individual who published it in violation of the obligation of secrecy which he assumed. Whatever faults the Southern masses may have, they have a high sense of obligations affecting integrity and honor; and in proportion to their sensitiveness on this subject do they now condemn this breach of confidence at Albany. If the feeling of indignation which now prevails here on this subject does not materially modify between this and the meeting of the Charleston Convention, I should certainly, were I in Mr. CASSIDY's place, be very reluctant to venture into that city. But it is likely that feeling will die out before the Convention meets, and Mr. CASSIDY will, doubtless, be at perfect liberty to engage in the management of the Presidential wires at Charleston.

JOHN LETCHER's avowed neutrality on the question of the Presidency, has excited the hostility of many of HUNTER's friends, who calculated on his rendering the *quid pro quo* for their services in behalf of his nomination for the Governorship. I know the fact that he was urged by HUNTER's friends to exert his influence privately in HUNTER's behalf during the late Gubernatorial campaign, but "Honest John" gave no pledge in respect to that policy. He was admonished of the danger of such a course in view of WISE's strength, and he wisely forbore any expression of preference which would be calculated to damage his own prospects. It is well for himself he had done so, otherwise his defeat would have been certain. WISE's increasing popularity in the State, has revived bitter reflections of this ungrateful omission on the part of LETCHER, at a time so opportune for thwarting the prospects of the Governor. LETCHER will subserve no interest which does not yield advantages to himself; and report has it that he looks to the probability of a compromise upon him by the Charleston Convention. This contingency has no plea upon which it could be based, for the very fact of his election to the Governorship by so small a majority as he has received, excludes every idea of his availability, apart from his identity with the Ruffner pamphlet which stands in full force against him in the South.

I have recently been informed of the revival of an old mode of ascertaining the locality of subterranean water veins, which will doubtless appear novel to many of your readers. It is resorted to very generally by farmers before entering upon the process of excavating for pumps, and deemed almost infallible. A peach twig or branch resembling in form the letter "v" is carried by a man in both hands, while he walks over the locality in which it is desirable the pump should be sunk. As he reaches the point above the water-vein, the branch instantly droops towards the earth, no matter how firmly grasped it may be. Those accustomed to this process can define approximately the depth of the vein from the force of that contortion, its proximity being in the ratio of the force experienced—a diminution of this force indicating a corresponding degree of depth, which, of course, must be conjectural. The relative gradations of depth, however, within a given area are pretty clearly defined, so much so as to govern in the selection of the most favorable point for excavation. I am told the experiment never fails.

Gov. WISE's "oyster fundum" project is very popular in this section of the State. It is estimated that the tax upon this luxury would amount to over $300,000 a year, and inasmuch as this sum would inure to the benefit of the West proportionately, it is but natural that the people of that section should favor the imposition of a tax upon a species of property from which they derived no benefit heretofore. The patron of the bill introduced into the last session of the Legislature upon this subject, was a Mr. PAXTON, a delegate from this county, and by way of reward for his efforts to carry out that measure, he was, this year, elected to the Senate from this and the adjoining counties, which compose the senatorial district. The late period of the session, when the bill was introduced, prevented the possibility of action upon it, and it was, therefore, postponed until the next session.

[illegible] a general unwillingness on the part of the [illegible] Virginia to employ slave labor. [illegible] avow that he would, [illegible] slave, and he re- [illegible] in that region [illegible] ction. Slavery in [illegible] Virginia is [illegible] nominal, and, limited [illegible] labor is in [illegible] it is rapidly giving way under the influence [illegible] advantages of the free labor system. [illegible] say that Freesoilism constitutes any [illegible] objection to a candidate for office in [illegible] if the truth were known, it would be [illegible] constitute a very acceptable feature in his [illegible] but this feeling is suppressed in deference to Eastern Virginia, and from motives of sectional interests affecting the policy of the internal improvements of this section, which rely on the East in a great measure for their completion.

Magazines for September.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

Dullness is a chronic complaint in midsummer, and authors, like all other human[s], inevitably yield to the lassitude of the season and wilt under the summer heat. It is most unreasonable, therefore, to expect a lively magazine in September, seeing that the work done upon it has to be performed in July and August, when the thermometer is at the highest, and everybody is seeking shade and repose in the country. Keeping these circumstances in mind, the *Atlantic*, for September, deserves the praise of being quite as good as could be expected, and, perhaps, a little better. The conductors of the *Atlantic* do not see the importance of putting their best foot foremost: they invariably lead off with their prosiest article. They have this month a capital article, entitled "The Murder of the Innocents," the topic being girls' schools, a most suggestive subject, and peculiarly applicable to the present time; but, instead of giving this first, they treat us to a disquisition, by way of leader, on the Life and Works of ARY SCHEFFER. A visit to that out-of-the-way island, with the famous promontory called Gay Head, is a very pleasant and lively magazine article; the "Eleusinia" which it follows, is learned and slightly prosy. There are three continuations, Mrs. STOWE's "Minister's Wooing," Mrs. HOWE's "Trip to Cuba," and Mrs. GRACE GREENWOOD's "Zelma's Vow." "My Double" is a very good story, probably by the author of the "Diamond Lens," but the title has been used before by CHARLES FENNO HOFFMAN. The Professor indulges in more theology at the breakfast table, and closes with the following seasonable verses:

MIDSUMMER.

Here! sweep these foolish leaves away—
I will not crush my brains to-day!—
Look! are the southern curtains drawn?
Fetch me a fan, and so begone!

Not that—the palm-tree's rustling leaf
Brought from a parching coral-reef!
Its breath is heated;—I would swing
The broad gray plumes—the eagle's wing.

I hate these roses' feverish blood!—
Pluck me a half-blown lily-bud—
A long-stemmed lily from the lake,
Cold as a coiling water-snake.

Rain me sweet odors on the air,
And wheel me up my Indian chair,
And spread some book not over wise
Flat out before my sleepy eyes.

—Who knows it not—this dead recoil
Of weary fibres stretched with toil,—
The pulse that flutters faint and low
When Summer's seething breezes blow?

O Nature! bare thy loving breast
And give thy child one hour of rest,—
One little hour to lie unseen
Beneath thy scarf of leafy green!

So, curtained by a singing pine,
Its murmuring voice shall blend with mine,
Till, lost in dreams, my faltering lay
In sweeter music dies away.

The literary reviews are more numerous than usual, and out of that dullest production of a dull season, CHARLES MACKAY's book of American travel, a very sharp and lively piece of criticism has been elaborated. "The Murder of the Innocents," to which we have alluded, is from the pen of the Rev. T. W. HIGGINSON, and is specially entitled to the serious study of every father of a family.

THE KNICKERBOCKER.

The Knickerbocker has entered the lists among the "pictorials," and the September number makes a very good display of views adapted to the traveling season. We should be glad to see our purely literary periodicals, like the *Knickerbocker*, able to sustain themselves without the extraneous assistance of wood engravings, and we do not much doubt that if the cost of the illustrations were bestowed upon the literary contents of the magazine, the result would prove more satisfactory, both to the publishers and the public. The series of illustrations commenced in the *Knickerbocker* for September, however, are of a legitimate character, and will hardly fail to be very acceptable to its readers. There are two series: the first is an illustration of the Hudson, commencing at Fort Washington, from drawings by T. ADDISON RICHARDS; if this series should at all equal the opportunities which the subject offers for beautiful and characteristic pictures of American scenery, the undertaking will prove a very profitable one. The publishers of the London *Art Journal* have employed Mr. LOSSING to make a series of sketches of the Hudson, to be published in that work, from its source to its mouth; and here is an opportunity for a noble rivalry, both on the part of the artists and the publishers, which should not be neglected. The Hudson has been illustrated a thousand times, in a thousand different ways, but never in an adequate manner. The other series of illustrations commenced in the *Knickerbocker* for September is to consist of views of our principal watering-places. Last month we had sketches of Cape May; we have now some sketches of Saratoga, and in the next number we are promised illustrations of Newport. The sketches of Saratoga have the appearance of being too hurriedly done. One well-finished and accurate drawing is worth more than a dozen imperfect ones. The contents of the *Knickerbocker* are of the usual character—light and entertaining, with the exception of one brief article which is unusually bright and witty, at the expense of Boston, though its wit is not tarnished by any malignant ill-nature.

MADISON UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.

Oration by Dr. Clark, of Brooklyn—Prof. Spear's Report—The Rev. Dr. Hiscox, of New-York—Barnas Sears, of Brown University.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MADISON UNIVERSITY, HAMILTON, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 18, 1859.

At the conclusion of Mr HOSMER's fine poem, mentioned in my last, the Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, D. D., of Brooklyn, was introduced as the orator of the evening. He stated his subject to be "The Future of American Literature." Dr. CLARK opened with a complimentary allusion to the office of the University in educating young men who were to become identified, more or less, with the literature of this country. He then went off in a fine Fourth-of-July strain upon the growth and glory of our nation, her enterprise in railroads, the application of steam-power, the telegraph, &c. He then paid attention to balloons, and said the art of navigating the air was only a question of time, and he felt confident that by the next time he appeared at this University he would come in a balloon large enough to take both literary societies on an excursion. [Applause.] Whether the prophetic orator meant to mildly insinuate it would be long before he came again is not known. Dr. CLARK then dwelt long and forcibly upon the importance of thoroughly Americanizing our literature, and contended that we have themes enough to suggest and establish a national literature, which he ardently hoped would be improved by the poets and prose writers now and henceforth.

At the close of the oration, a call was made in the audience for Mr. HOSMER to repeat one of his Indian legendary poems. He complied by reciting his beautiful "Onoloe." The next morning, at 10 o'clock, the University Chapel was filled to hear the address, before the Education Society, by the Rev. Dr. HISCOX, of New-York. His subject was "Preach the Word," in which he showed the purposes of preaching—the dignity and power of the sacred office—the preaching by Divine appointment, and what was to be preached, to wit: truth in proclaiming the doctrine, and the adoption of the truth to all the conditions of life. He discussed the prevailing ideas of the age upon popular preaching in a manner admirable and orthodox. The discourse was commended greatly by all, and reflected high credit upon the learned Doctor's abilities.

In the afternoon, the Education Board held its Anniversary. RUFUS F. ANDREWS, counselor-at-law, New-York, was called to the chair. The annual report was read by Prof. P. B. SPEAR, Secretary of the Board. It was a highly interesting document, and showed the affairs of the University to be in a most prosperous condition. An address of superior merit followed, by the Rev. A. CLEGHORN, of Belleville, N.Y., on the importance of sending out a well-educated ministry. He had seen some young men ordained for no better reason than that, if they could do no good, they would do no harm. He contended that such did harm, and he wanted no more such.

On Tuesday evening, the annual oration before the Alumni and Friends, was delivered by the Rev. BARNAS SEARS, D.D., President of Brown University. Dr. SEARS is one of the oldest graduates of Madison University, and one of the most eminent. His subject was "What are the Causes of our Peculiar Civilization?" In answering this, he took a glance at the past, reviewed Grecian politics and philosophy, then passed along the Roman schools, and showed the influence of both upon the history of nations and the state of society down to this day. Christianity, he declared, must be the germ out of which true civilization must grow. Dr. SEARS spoke without a note, in a clear voice, graceful gesture and impressive manner, for just an hour. His oration is considered by many to have been the ablest of the week. He is a fine looking man, of commanding appearance. Six rounds of applause resounded through the hall as he closed. H.

LETTERS FROM SUMMER-LOUNGERS.

THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Saturday, Aug. 13, 1859.

"Broadway-way up! Broadway up," Jehu said "right away up," and he looked so very enticing, and moreover as I was down, I took an "up" and rode *I did not pull the strap until I got as far as the Dépôt*, at Twenty-seventh-street, then I took the cars and still kept going up, up, up, never stopping until we got to Berkshire; here I got out and sat down in the midst of hills and verdure, in peace and quietness.

Pavements are very nice in the City, but one gets tired of them after awhile, also of Alfonso de Mars and his family, who perambulate up and down them. True, the sunny side of Broadway looks like a walking tulip bed, with the rich dresses, a flashing, bright ever-changing parterre; but then it has no scent, (save PHALON's;) it has the restless, changing, shifting character of the flower bed, only that it is so artificial. So of Alfonso de Mars. None can deny but that he is to look at, artificially considered, a wonderful affair—faultless neck-ties, perfectly-fitting vests are his; his hair is a work of art; so, also, is his face—artifices and artificial things go together, hence the face of Alfonso and his pants. Of his sister, what can be said? what need be or what should be said? Doubtless all female perfections are here; all pudding-making, stocking-darning virtues united in her person. Who, then, shall blame her, when pudding-making and stocking-darning have had their brief hour, if she chooses to put on BUTRIN's last, in the way of cloaks, and walk up and down, dispensing light and beauty, and smiling sweetly. *He must be, indeed, a churl*, who would take from youth and loveliness its little hour to sport and toy with the sunshine—who would rob recreation of its pleasure and make a business of a walk.

Cynicus says, "All bosh, they don't go for a walk; they don't go for recreation or health—nothing of the sort, Sir. It is all sheer vanity and nonsense which brings them out. Look at them, how they turn around and survey each other from head to foot; look at the elevation of the nose, the glitter of the eye, the far-seeing over-your-head glance when they meet cousin Tilda, who wears last year's delaine and 'that horrid bonnet.' This you tell me, is exercise, eh? Humbug!"

Oh, Cynicus; a jaundiced eye. He began again: "Yes, even from those astounding works of art in front of Mr. WOOD's music shop, which must have cost $50, certainly, they swing and flutter on their way, recognizing with a most enchanting smile Miss *Faultless* from Madison-square, nodding coolly to she of Stuyvesant-place, not seeing at all she of the eastern side. Whisk—whisk—flutter—flutter, like the pigeons traveling through the Western woods, they move in one unending throng. And yet a little while shall elapse, and they shall all 'flit, as the swallow flits over the blue wave's crest,' into the quiet woods, nooks, and dells. The places of last year shall know them yet again. Fletar, who went last year to Cape May, shall seek again that corner of the wainscot in the cabin where she wrote those two names so slyly last year. Maud, who has 'nothing to wear,' shall be clothed, and with a change seek her old accustomed haunts, striving to fasten more securely this time. Young Saccharine from Louisiana, who would certainly have proposed, had it not been for 'that Jenkins.' Alfonso de Mars shall obtain furlough from his tailor, and hie him away into the woods and streams of his youth. And so they all go, so the hot and dusty streets shall know them no more until the return of the cool weather, the falling of the leaf, the coming of the partridge and the squirrel."

Taking everything into account, one asks himself if it is not rather better to be out in the fields and woods than to be treading pavements in the City. One asks if a song which is freely given from Robin, swinging at dawn in the elm top, is not better than Canary's, sitting in a gilded cage, and eating miserable seeds, drinking water and eating boiled eggs. A bird eating boiled eggs—imagine it! Is there not a sense of freedom and of life renewed? Is not Youth and Hope beckoning on every slope? Does not plenty teem from the seas of grain which roll and shimmer in the sunshine? Is it not all health and beauty, and fresh air and sweetness, and only for man and his delectation? And yet Alfonso will go to his Cape Mays, his Saratogas, and waltz and flirt, drink pink champagne and get an indigestion, and then come back and pronounce the country a bore. Yes, yes, very true—but then you should have seen the thunder-storm yesterday. You should have seen the clouds low gathering about the summit of the Taghconic range. You should have seen the whirling dust, the slamming of the barn-door—have *heard* the utter stillness of the air and then the crash, the blinding glare, and the marching of the rain phalanxes over hill and dale, wood and marsh, *scattering fruition* as the sower seeds. You should have heard old Monument Mountain fling back the bolts which assaulted him into the glen beyond—have seen his scarred front, livid with the play of lightning upon it, and heard through all the valley the soughing of the wind and the low growling of the thunder, as it rolled away in the distance. This is what you call a humbug! so it may be, but of that sort which we take kindly to—which rouses up to greater exertion, and clears away the stagnation of the mind as it does that of the air.

It isn't all thunder-storms. We have such delightful weather that it tempts John Vapid to drive down from —— with his tandem; it tempts him to put the fancy harness on, and bring them safely and gracefully over the hills into the valley beneath; it tempts him to flick out that long lash of his and tip the leader lightly on the flank, until the spirited horse, gathering his feet up under him, lets out in a long stride, that makes the farmer's horses in the field adjoining prick up their ears and neigh with envy.

Oh youth, clear conscience, a new cheap book, and a tandem, what will ye not accomplish? Speaking of tandems reminds me of a little incident which occurred some time ago. A certain individual from the City drove a splendid horse, and was accustomed, when his ride was finished, to drive up to the hotel with a splendid curve, and bring up "all standing." Now, Alonzo, a stalwart nigger, was hostler of the hotel, and had looked upon this feat with great admiration. Upon the day in question, the gentleman drove up with his usual brilliant success and alighted, then it only remained to stable the beast and imbibe a cobbler. Now Alonzo, seeing for the hundredth time this performance, longed to accomplish it, so when the owner went in, Alonzo got into the buggy, held the reins up under his chin, after the manner of the proprietor, and started off at great speed; there was a green in front of the house, around which it was his intention to describe HOGARTH's line, so he let out and for the first few yards did very well, elbows out, head up, and with an indescribable air of consequence; but alas! for the vanity of human expectations and plans—when he came to make the turn he pulled short on the reins, the horse turned quickly, and Alonzo was reversed, the wheels spun in the air, and he laid beneath in a twinkling he scrambled out from under the wagon, caught hold of one side of the buggy, and stood it on its legs again—or rather wheels—and drove off a chop fallen and discomfited nigger.

It is good to be where Alonzo is—where John Vapid is, *et al.*—from each and all we can learn something. Certain utilitarians, economizers of time and wasters of human happiness, exclaim loudly against "idling" in the country. *Is* it idling, Messieurs carpers and cynics? Is it wasting time to brace the muscles and sinews of the body after long and arduous exertion in business or profession? Is it "a little more sleep, a little more slumber, a little folding of the hands to sleep," to sit in the midst of the hills everlasting and drink fresh air and pure water? Oh, tell us in what way the golden hours of life can be employed more profitably for a few weeks than in recruiting an exhausted frame? Is it in pent up stifling rooms, (the coolest place in the City,) listening to the very meagre stories and histories of the country which perspiring lecturers dole out to a weary audience, telling of rocks, and trees, and running water, until from your heart of hearts, oh! cynic, you pant and long to reach them? Tell us if it be wasting time, to renew our youth, to bring back old years, and gild the roughness of life with the scenes of them; shall we not for future days, when skies are dark and clouds heavy, when the thermometer of the soul stands at zero, shall we not return to the green branches, the grain upon the hills, and the cloud-crowned summits, and be glad and elastic of soul once more? Oh, captious and unthinking caviller, try it once when your hearts are heavy with unsuccessful speculation, and see if it be not true what I have told you. Will you? E. P. W.

The third annual meeting of the Old Settlers of Indiana was held at Knightstown on the 12th August. 3,000 people met, and the day was most agreeably spent. Speeches were made, the pioneers visited together and talked of the past, curious relics of early times were examined, and over 2,000 remained on the fair grounds and partook of a pic-nic dinner.

GATHERING OF THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF NEWPORT.

How the Plan Originated—The Register of Names—Preparations to Receive the Visitors—Arrangements for the Celebration—Order of Exercises.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWPORT, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1859.

Of course no one ever thought of such an event as anybody's being born in Newport. Multitudes of pleasure seekers come and go during the Summer season, some tarrying days and other weeks, but the idea that the "Island of Rhode Island" has sons and daughters must strike these thousands as refreshingly original. The pride which she takes in her "jewels," a desire to assert her own individuality, or the yearnings of her maternal heart, have induced Newport—the little daughter of "Little Rhody"—to extend an invitation to her children and grand children, her nephews and nieces, her blood relations, in short, of every degree, to come home once more and join in a jollification over the memories of the olden times. There is but one place where the idea of such a reunion could originate. A lady, of course, suggested the plan which is now so happily being carried out. No sooner have the children of Newport become old enough to feel the promptings of enterprise, than, like those in New-England towns, they have voted their native city slow. Breaking away from the ties of home they have left their birth place, as a locust leaves his shell, to make a noise in other parts of the world. Many of them have fulfilled the intentions with which they started, and no doubt on their return they will be surprised at the contracted dimensions of the localities which bounded their original aspirations. As I have said, a lady originated the idea of calling back these wanderers. Suggestions emanating from such a source were of course deserving the highest respect, and Mayor CRANSTON in his last annual message called the attention of the Common Council to the eminent fitness of the plan, and urged them to give it their official approval. They indorsed it by appropriating $1,000 to cover the expenses of giving the sons and daughters proper welcome. Private subscriptions have doubled this sum, and the balance which will still be left against the city when the bills come to be paid the authorities will of course make good, for the project has *enlarged as preparations have progressed.*

Residents of the city furnished the City Clerk with *the addresses of their relatives who were born here*, but who have transferred their residences to other localities, and that official forwarded to these individuals fifteen hundred copies in all of the following circular:

NEWPORT, R. I., July 18, 1859.

DEAR SIR: The Corresponding Committee of the Convention composed of members of the City Council, and various societies and incorporated bodies of Newport, organized for the purpose of providing for the reception and entertainment of the absent Sons of Newport, who are expected to assemble in Newport on the 23d of August next, to participate in a grand reunion, would most respectfully ask your cooperation in ascertaining the number of Sons of Newport residing in your city who will be probably present on that occasion, and to call your attention to the following suggestions:

1. Every Son of Newport, on his arrival in the city, is invited to call at the Common Council Chamber, in the City Hall, corner of Thames-street and Long Wharf, and there register his name in a book prepared for the purpose, with the names of his parents, his present place of residence, and his profession. This book is to be carefully preserved and deposited in the archives of the Historical Society, or in the Redwood Library—a valuable memorial to be handed down to the generations that may assemble here on a similar occasion at some future day.

2. Every Son of Newport, thus presenting himself, will be furnished with a badge or some distinguishing mark by which his claims to a place in the procession, *and during the ceremonies of the day, will be recognized.* This the Committee deem indispensable, for the crowd on that day will be very great, and it has already been intimated that large numbers will be present, who have no special claims on the sons of Newport at home, and who, if not thus checked, would probably monopolize the places designed for those to whom we wish to extend a true and hearty welcome.

The Committee would also respectfully ask that this communication be laid before the sons of Newport residing in your city, and that some one be delegated to reply in their behalf to the greeting of his Honor the Mayor, and others appointed for that purpose. All speeches on the occasion will be *short*. This, of necessity, must be the case, for we wish to hear from *all* our absent friends, and numerous long addresses would not be the way to entertain those we wish to take by the hand and converse of Newport as it was, as it is, and as we hope it will be. We should like to know, at an early day, the names of those who are delegated to respond.

After the ceremonies, and for several days subsequent to the 23d of August, the different societies will receive and entertain those formerly connected with them, or now associated with similar organizations in the homes of their adoption; on which occasion there will be addresses, music, &c.

Believing that every Son of Newport who has gone out to gather for himself and to make a name, will esteem it a privilege and a pleasure to return to the scenes of his childhood at a time like this, in behalf of those we represent we bid them welcome; and may the memory of the day we are about to celebrate add another hallowed association to the past, and bind yet more strongly the ties which have entwined around the hearts and the homes of the Sons of Newport.

With respect, we remain, dear sir, very truly yours,
WILLIAM H. CRANSTON, Mayor.
ROBERT J. TAYLOR, President of Common Council.
GEORGE C. MASON, Redwood Library.
WILLIAM C. TOWNSEND, Alderman.
GILBERT CHACE, St. John's Lodge, No. 1.
WM. H. GREENE, H. & L. Co.

The response to this circular was as cordial as the invitation itself. Several days ago the "Sons and Daughters" began pouring in, and the register which is kept in the Mayor's office has already become a curiosity. It contains first a column for the name of the person himself, then one for his mother's maiden name, together with that of his father; next one where he is to designate his present occupation, and finally his residence. About three hundred have already recorded their names, and the chirography itself is almost a sufficient index of the age and occupation of the individual writers. There is on the book the name of an old gentleman who has not visited this city for 57 years, and who probably would have been content to die without seeing it again had he not been unable to resist the temptation of this opportunity. "Gentlemen" have entered their names on the same page with stevedores; bankers stand by the side of riggers, tanners follow merchants and builders, ministers, attorneys at law, Government clerks, bookkeepers and students, (*students*, as one young gentleman having in mind the lamentable story of "Villikins and his Dinah" had registered himself,) all go to make up a record which displays in a remarkable degree the versatility of New-England character. Its go-aheaditiveness also is no less distinctively demonstrated. While the majority perhaps of the three hundred names so far recorded belong to those who have not worked their way out of New-England, there is hardly a State in the Union unrepresented, and this, too, when the names are those of individuals who have left a single city in the smallest of the States.

The townspeople, moreover, have not been backward in their preparation to receive the visitors. The main street looks as though the city had just been captured from the Austrians, and the Italians had undertaken to decorate it. The public buildings, such as the City Hall and the various engine-houses, are already profusely draped, and everywhere the tri-color—red, white and blue—is the favorite emblem. The Ocean House is the only one of the hotels which has yet decked itself out. Its cupola is gay with the flags of all nations, and its front is almost covered with the inevitable triple-hued muslin. Various pictures decorate the portico of the building, in the centre of which is an arch of blue muslin, bearing the inscription, in gilt letters, "Welcome, Rhode Island." To be sure, this is hardly in the spirit of the proposed celebration, but then the largest hotel in the city must maintain its cosmopolitan character, and it would hardly be consistent for it to welcome the inhabitants of Newport alone.

In the vacant lot immediately south of the Ocean House, a tent capable of accommodating 3,500 persons has been erected. This tent is the same which did duty at Plymouth a week or two since, and if I mistake not, covered the multitude which listened to EDWARD EVERETT's oration before the Scientific Association, on the occasion of the dedication of the Dudley Observatory. For the accommodation of the absent sons and daughters at the proposed collations, tables have been erected running across the space covered by the tent, and they have seats on each side. At the ends of the tent there are stands for the bands which are to supply the music, and in the centre is the platform for the speakers. Each son and daughter, as they register their names, receive badges which entitle them to admission to the tent during the afternoon and evening. All others, including residents in the City, are informed by numerous posters that they are expected to pay one dollar for tickets admitting to the tent during the day; one dollar for the admission of one gentleman and two ladies in the evening, or fifty cents for each single admission. Outsiders, who do not partake of the collation, will not be admitted to the main tent. There is a supplementary tent for their accommodation where refreshments will be served up on a circular table.

A procession, made up of the invited guests, the City officials, the various engine companies, &c., &c., will be formed at 10 o'clock in the morning, and after passing through the principal streets, will proceed to the tent.

The following is the outline of the afternoon proceedings. Mayor CRANSTON will deliver the address of welcome. Dr. WALTER H. CHANNING, of Boston, will respond on behalf of the Sons and Daughters in general. Then the collation will be disposed of, and the delegations from the different States will be called on to speak through their delegates previously appointed. All these representatives have not yet been named. Mr. THOS. H. [illegible] will represent the Newporters of your City. The regular bill of fare having been disposed of, volunteer toasts will follow.

Before the exercises of the evening begin, the tables will be removed from under the tent, so as to afford opportunity for a promenade. An ode will be read by one of the city clergymen, and such other exercises as may seem appropriate will close the day.

The programme seems rather too complicated and lengthy to be carried out successfully, though it is impossible to tell what Yankee administrative ability may accomplish.

Gov. TURNER has promised to be present and take part in the celebration. THOMAS BROWNELL and Dr. USHER PARSONS, two of the survivors of the Battle of Lake Erie, have also accepted invitations to attend. Newport takes particular pride in this event, from the fact that Commodore PERRY is one of the sons of Rhode Island, and it is a remarkable coincidence that without any design in fixing the day of the celebration, it occurs on the seventy-first anniversary of Commodore P.'s birth.

Newport is always full, and I am at a loss what adjective to use to express its present plethoric condition. Your correspondent has a dim recollection of making numerous efforts to find a resting-place in the "Ocean" last night; of being dispatched with four other unfortunates to make an attempt to found a "colony" in the lower part of the City, and of relinquishing the attempt in disgust after getting into a room so small that he could hardly find space enough to turn around and get out again, and finally of beating a retreat to the "Fillmore," where he was graciously allowed to occupy the "last" vacant room. Certain it is that all the principal hotels are now so full that they can take no more until some vacate, and next week private homes must yield to the pressure, unless the citizens, which is contrary to all experience and reason, will be inhospitable enough to let their "sons and daughters" encamp on the bleak rocks beside the shore.

I observed "Little Elie" this morning at the breakfast table. Her mother is giving readings here still with her. Ought not some of the ladies who were prominent in the benefit given her at the Academy of Music last Winter to make an effort to ascertain whether she has not yet secured enough to "pay for her education?" Prof. O. M. MITCHELL is also here.

W——G.

The Vengeance of Waterloo.

From the Boston Post.

EASY LESSONS FOR LITTLE BOYS—BY ELISEUS.—

THE LION AND THE COCK.

CHAPTER I.

Once upon a time there was a bad fight between a cock and a lion, and the cock flew into the lion's face and pecked his eyes so that he could hardly see, and scratched his nose so that it bled badly, while the cock was so spry that the lion could not catch him nor do him much harm. But the other beasts were afraid that if the cock should beat the lion he might next fight them, and so some of them helped him; and at last they beat the cock and broke his spurs, and pulled out his fine tail feathers, and bit off his comb, until he was a sad bird to see.

CHAPTER II.

Some time afterward the cock's spurs and tail feathers grew out again, and his comb grew up as fine as ever, so that if any of the beasts growled at him he flew at them and taught them to let him alone. One day one of the beasts that had helped the lion beat him got saucy, and the cock gave him a good drubbing, and drove him back into his den, and got his dinner from him and ate it himself, but the lion never once came near to help the beast that had helped him. Then the cock turned around to go back to his roost, and as he stretched himself up and held up his head to crow, he saw the lion, whose lair was just beyond the cock's roost, and the lion was shaking and trembling, and everybody saw that he was in mortal terror for fear that the cock was just then coming to fight him again, when the other beasts might not care to come and help him as they did before. But the cock, after laughing from ear to ear, took pity on him, and did not crow, but went quietly home about his business.

Now, all you little boys, don't you think that *Waterloo is avenged?*

Another Suggestion for Erie Stockholders.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am an unfortunate owner of stock in the Erie Railroad Company, that cost me a higher rate than any unsecured bond of the Company has sold for the past five years—except the sinking fund bonds—and feel as anxious to have the affairs of the Company extricated from its present difficulties as any class in interest; and to accomplish that end am willing to reduce the nominal value of stock to affect that object.

But, Sir, I am not willing to have the greater burden of loss fall upon the holders of stock. Few of the holders of unsecured bonds have paid over the rate of fifty per cent. for them, and their interest, except in position, is in as much jeopardy as the stockholders'. And they should be content to meet their share of the reduction necessary to the new indebtedness of the road for future management, as the stockholder. As one of the latter I cannot consent to reduce the cost of the road upon the new basis below $30,000,000, cutting down the stock to $5,000,000, and allowing the remaining $25,000 to be distributed among the other creditors in a ratio they may agree upon. I think the future of the road can pay an interest on this amount, and old stockholders are willing to wait to have their interest reached for dividend until the earnings of the road will enable it to pay them.

That the secured interest may have a major influence in the direction of the road, I would suggest that—after clipping the unsecured creditors to meet the reduced *cost of the road*—a *preferred stock be issued* to the creditors unsecured. This would enable them to influence the elections, and give a controlling power that would be acceptable to the mortgage bondholders, and be satisfactory to the owners of old stock. With this arrangement every creditor of the Company, as newly organized, would have to be paid their interest before the old stock could be reached, but would give that class a future hope, that would go far to satisfy them with the new organization.

For one, Sir, I will readily join other unfortunate holders of stock in resisting the plan set forth in your paper of to-day, as coming from the present direction, and will contribute to form a fund to protect the rights of the stockholders against speculation and injustice.

ERIE.

Reception of Albany Firemen in Newark.

From the Newark Mercury, Aug. 19.

Our streets were enlivened, yesterday, by a firemen's display, the occasion being the reception, by Harry Martin Engine Company No. 10, of this city, of Neptune Engine Company No. 10, of Albany, who visited this city for the purpose of taking home the machine built for them by J. N. DENNISON, at his works on Railroad-avenue. The Neptunes arrived in the 11¼ o'clock train from New-York, and were welcomed to Newark by Assistant Engineer THOMS in a short speech, which was responded to by the Foreman of Neptune Company in a handsome manner. No. 10 of this city, E. H. COX, Foreman, and [illegible], Assistant, turned out 60 men, and were at the dépôt awaiting the arrival of their guests. No. 10, of Albany, turned out 45 men under the command of the following officers: Foreman, JAS. W. MURPHY; Assistant, SAMUEL DAVIDSON; Second Assistant, ARCHIE BROWNWELL. They were dressed in red jackets with blue collars and trimming, black pants, and the usual style of leather fire-hat. They were a fine looking company, and their marching was excellent. Both companies formed into line at the dépôt and marched to the factory of Mr. DENNISON, where the engine was run out and delivered to the Albanians by the Newark boys. They then marched to Military Hall, where they partook of refreshments. On their way up they passed the house of No. 3 and received a salute from the members. After a short march through the City the engines were stored in the house of No. 10, and the visitors were escorted to the hotel of Mr. DOLAN, in Belmont-avenue, where a fine collation was provided. After ample justice had been done to the edibles, Mr. COX, in some appropriate remarks, offered as a sentiment, "The prosperity of Neptune Engine Company of Albany." This was received with three rousing cheers and a tiger by the Newark boys, and responded to by Mr. MURPHY, who gave the health of Harry Martin Engine Co. 10, of this city. The following were subsequently honored with cheers—Chief Engineer WHITTEMORE, Assistant Engineer THOMS, J. N. DENNISON, Guardian Engine Co. No. 29 of New-York, and Nos. 3, 6 and 8 of Newark. Speeches were made by Messrs. COX, THOMS and DENNISON on the part of the Newarkers, and Messrs. MURPHY, DAVIDSON and others, on the part of the Albanians. After some time spent in social enjoyment the companies repaired to the house of No. 10, where the Harry Martin Company took charge of the new engine, and forming into line escorted their guests to the depot in time for the 5 o'clock train for New-York. The Albany Company will remain in New-York to-day as the guests of No. 29, and return home on the night boat.

The Harry Martin Company were accompanied by the Jefferson Brass Band of this city, and the Neptune's by Schreiber's Cornet Band, of Albany. Both won praise by the excellence of their music.

The members of the Albany Company have made many friends during their short stay in this city, by their gentlemanly conduct and friendly demeanor, and it is hoped that at some future day they will favor Newark with a more extended visit. The Harry Martin Company did all in their power to render the visit of the Albanians an agreeable one, and the occasion will doubtless be long and kindly remembered by both companies.

The diggers at nearly all the coal works on the line of the Monongahela River, between Pittsburgh and the Six Mile Ferry, are on a strike. It is but a very short time since they struck for higher wages. The cause of the present strike is a misunderstanding between them and their employers in regard to measuring the coal—the diggers demanding the introduction of a new plan, to wit: weighing each car as it comes from the pit, instead of the old way, by ascertaining the size of the car, and calculating the weight of the coal it contains.

POLITICAL.

Circular of the Republican National Committee.

The Republican National Committee, at their meeting recently held in Albany, N. Y., issued the following circular to their Republican friends throughout the Union:

In the judgment of the undersigned members of the Republican National Committee, the time has arrived for consultation and preliminary action in regard to the approaching struggle for the Presidency, and they beg therefore to call your attention to the suggestions which follow. The Republican Party had its origin in the obvious necessity for resistance to the aggressions of the slave power, and maintaining for the States respectively, their reserved rights and sovereignties. In the contest of 1856, by the promulgation and advocacy of the true science of Government, it laid the foundation of a permanent political organization, although it did not get possession of the power to enforce its principles. When the result, adverse to its efforts and its hopes, was declared, it unaffectedly acquiesced, giving to the victor, for the sake of the country, its best wishes for an honest and fair administration of the Government.

How far Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration has realized these wishes is now patent to the world. With the executive power of the Government in his hands, his Administration has failed in every respect to meet the expectations of the people, and has presented the most humiliating spectacle of corruption, extravagance, imbecility, recklessness and broken faith. So apparent is this, even to our opponents, that the so-called Democratic organization, always distinguished for its discipline and party fidelity, is utterly demoralized and distracted, without any recognized or accepted party principle, and threatened with disruption by the rival aspirations of its leading partisans. While the Administration has been thus faithless to the interests of the country, and has thus disorganized the party which placed it in power, the Republican Party has been constantly mindful of the great public necessity which called it into existence, and faithful to the fundamental principle upon which it was organized. Experience has only served to strengthen the conviction of its absolute necessity, in the reformation of the National Government, and of the wisdom and justice of its purposes and aims.

Although some of the exciting incidents of the election of 1856 have been partially disposed of by the energy, enterprise and valor of a free people, the duty of Republicans to adhere to their principles, as enacted at Philadelphia, and to labor for their establishment, was never more pressing than at this moment. The attitude of the slave power is persistently insolent and aggressive. It demands of the country much more than it has demanded hitherto. It is not content with the absolute control of the Northern Government; not content with the dispensation of the honors and emoluments of the National administration; not content with its well known influence—always pernicious over the legislation at the National Capital—but it demands fresh concessions from a free people, for the purpose of extending and strengthening an institution, local in its character, the creature of State legislation, which the Federal Government is not authorized to establish or extend by any grant of delegated powers. It demands, by an unauthorized assumption of power, after having as occasion required, adopted and repudiated all the crude theories for the extension of Slavery, of the ambitious party class who sought its favor—the establishment and protection of Slavery in the Territories by act of Congress, and the revival of the African Slave-trade.

Upon no organization except that of the Republican party can the country rely for successful resistance to the monstrous propositions, and for the correction of the gross abuses which have characterized the present National Administration. It is the duty, then, of all patriotic men, who wish for the establishment of Republican principles and measures in the Administration of the National Government, to aid in perfecting and strengthening this organization for the coming struggle. There is much to be done involving earnest labor and the expenditure of time and money. There should be:

First—A thorough understanding and interchange of sentiments and views between the Republicans of every section of the country.

Second—An effective organization of the Republican voters of each State, county and town, so that our party may know its strength and its deficiencies, its power and its needs, before we engage in the Presidential struggle.

Third—The circulation of well considered documents, making clear the position of the Republican Party, and exposing the dangerous character of the principles and policy of the Administration.

Fourth—Public addresses in localities where they are desired and needed, by able champions of the Republican cause.

Fifth—A large and general increase of the circulation of Republican journals throughout the country.

To give practical effect to these suggestions, an adequate amount of money will be required, for the legal and faithful expenditure of which the undersigned will hold themselves responsible. The vast patronage of the Federal Government will be wielded against us, to which we can oppose nothing but earnest and efficient devotion to the Republican cause, and the voluntary pecuniary offerings of our Republican friends.

In conclusion, the undersigned may be permitted to express their opinion that the signs of the times are auspicious for the Republican Party, and that in their judgment discreet and patriotic action throughout the Confederacy promises to secure a Republican victory in 1860. Unwilling, however, to encourage hopes which may be disappointed, and to place their appeals for aid and cooperation upon the assurance of success in the contest that is approaching, the undersigned are constrained to say that they rely most confidently upon the patriotism and zeal of their Republican brethren for such aid and cooperation.

Meanwhile, we have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants. [Signed.]

E. D. Morgan, N. Y.	C. N. Schoolfield, Tenn.
Wm. M. Chase, R. I.	Thomas Spooner, Ohio.
Jos. Bartlett, Me.	Norman B. Judd, Ill.
George G. Fogg, N. H.	Jas. Ritchie, Ind.
Jno. C. Goodrich, Mass.	Zach. Chandler, Mich.
Lawrence Brainard, Vt.	And. J. Stevens, Iowa.
Gideon Welles, Conn.	Jno. H. Tweedy, Wis.
Jas. N. Sherman, N. J.	Cornelius Cole, Cal.
Thos. Williams, Pa.	M. F. Conway, Kansas.
E. D. Williams, Del.	Lewis Clephane, D. C.
Geo. Harris, Md.	Asa S. Jones, Mo.
Alfred Caldwell, Va.	Alex. Ramsey, Minnesota.
Cassius M. Clay, Ky.	

Republican [illegible] Committee.

Speech of Gov. Chase on National Politics.

Gov. CHASE and Judge PLATT addressed a large and enthusiastic gathering of the citizens of Union County, Ohio, at Marysville, on the 10th August. Gov. CHASE began his speech by reviewing the Breslin defalcation, denying the constantly reiterated falsehood that he had ever attempted to screen GIBSON, and defending Mr. SPARROW from the foul aspersions which his party organs were continually wasting upon him, for having told the truth in his report.

Gov. CHASE then turned to the Slavery question. He did not believe in the theory that a majority had the right to make of any man or woman a slave forever. States had the right to legislate on their own affairs, and this was the sovereignty which our fathers, dying, bequeathed to us. The people also had the right to elect their own officers, but, to show the insincerity of the professions of the so-called *Democratic* Legislature of last Winter, that body appointed a Board with power to appoint police commissioners for the City of Cincinnati! That was Popular Sovereignty!

Forcible allusion was made to the canal legislation of last winter, and that precious body placed before the people in no enviable light. No honest Democrat could look into those various transactions and defend them. The people's money should be protected, but the present sub-treasury was a fraud and a failure. [illegible] the Republican legislation upon this subject had been adopted by the Democrats when they came into power, every single dollar of the defalcation would have been safe. This sub-treasury required no security for money deposited with county treasurers—not a single bond for security. The law taxed people to pay premiums on bank notes. They had in the vaults of the treasury—bank *notes*; for their taxes the law required them to pay specie. They had promised to pay; and the bankers were the sub-treasurers.

The Democrats had searched the Republican record, but found no evidence of recklessness. But what did they find? Why, that the Republican Legislature had passed laws to protect the liberties of the people of Ohio. "If you want negroes caught, you must catch them yourself," said the Republican sentiment. "We did not build jails and keep them open for you to put your slaves in, with our criminals." And what did the Democratic Legislature do? They made haste to repeal those laws which exempted our people from the miserable business of negro-catching.

The Governor would not have the slavery question shut out every other interest of the country, but he knew perfectly well that it had assumed great and important proportions. He would say here, to-day, that nothing would satisfy the Slave Power short of the spread of Slavery throughout all the free States. The right of transit was claimed by slave-owners with perfect confidence, though there was no reason why they might not prolong their stay indefinitely within the borders of the State.

The Supreme Court had already decided that in all our broad domain there was not, outside of the Free States, a single foot of free soil; what might we not look for next? During the last Presidential campaign no single Democrat was found in Ohio who believed that Slavery existed in any of the Territories—now how was it? Judge RANNEY's letter of [illegible] received a complimentary airing as being a very excellent Republican document, though long since repudiated by its author. The unsettled Lemmon case was referred to, as being certain to result in a decision establishing Slavery in every Free State. It was for the men of Ohio to say whether they wanted chained slaves to be driven through their State, insulting their free labor. "A little," said the Legislature of last Winter. They said as much as they could say by repealing the law. There were many noble Southerners who looked with loathing and scorn upon this miserable, cringing set. The question had always been forced upon us by the slave oligarchy; and they had dug the political graves of some of the first men of the country. Mr. PUGH had said, that all they wanted was non-intervention, "subject to the Constitution;" Mr. DOUGLAS said he was going to insist that there should be no more protection for slaves in the Territories than for *other property*. The slave was there, but it was by "non-intervention." The man who fell among thieves was left to perish by those who passed by on the other side. The priest and the Levite were Democratic non-interventionists, according to the Cincinnati platform! Non-intervention—it was a sham. "I am," said the Governor, "for intervention with wrong wherever the Constitution of my country permits it. I will maintain free labor, and I will never, never seek to defend myself by any party dodge. We leave the Southern States to do what they will with their institutions at home, and we propose to do the same. We dislike their Slavery, though we do not propose to interfere with them; but in all our broad territories over which the western sun is now shining so benignantly, in the name of our country and our God, let us see to it that there liberty be maintained."

ANOTHER CHAPTER OF CRIME.

The Dark Side of Life—Crimes, Misery and Suicide—Midnight Brawls and Murder—Murder at Sea—Mysterious Death—Seduction and Murder—Lynching a Murderer in Texas—A Texan Duel—Forgery and Bigamy.

Suicides, affrays, murders, seductions, cases of mysterious death, brawls and stabbings at midnight, forgery, bigamy, adultery and duels, follow one another with horrifying rapidity. Our exchanges yesterday contained a fresh instalment of such reports, the substance of which is given below. The record is not pleasant, but it is part of the history of the day:

CRIMES, DESTITUTION AND SUICIDE.

A singular instance of miserable destitution, originating in crime and resulting in suicide, is reported in the Chicago papers. On the 17th August, a woman living at the corner of Hubbard and Desplaines streets, Chicago, died suddenly, apparently from the effects of poison, leaving three small children. The papers of the following morning gave a very meagre account of the event, but the developments at the Coroner's inquest brought out the facts as follows:

The name of the woman was ascertained to be Harriet Gilroy. She was about 30 years of age, with three children—John Albert, Ellen and Anna—the eldest about eleven, and the youngest about six years of age. She formerly lived in Buffalo, from which place she removed with her husband, Matthew Gilroy, to Racine, Wisconsin. Some months ago, as it appears from the testimony, he was for some crime sent to prison, either at Kenosha, Wis., or the State Prison at Waupun. The woman, either before or after this event, became acquainted with a Teuton named Fred. Pueffer, a painter by trade, who painted the felicity she would enjoy by living with him, that she was persuaded to comply with his importunities and ran away with him. Previous to their departure it appears they adopted the plan in vogue at Washington, and met clandestinely at the house of a negro woman named Graves. Fred had a wife also in Racine, but no children; and it would appear that he separated from her, as he frankly stated, in consequence of her inability to bear children. He lived for a while with his new mistress, but left her and went to Chicago. The Chicago *Times* adds:

The poor creature, harrassed by her own forebodings and the treatment of acquaintances, at length determined to come to Chicago, and throw herself upon the justice and magnanimity of her paramour. She arrived here about the middle of last week, and stopped at an inn called the Union, in West Water-street, near the Milwaukee depot. She notified Pueffer of her arrival, and he went two or three times to see her, occupying on at least one occasion the same apartment with her during the night. But it is apparent from all the circumstances that he meant to desert her, or at least not to provide for her necessities. She was utterly destitute of means, and after stopping in the house a few days, was turned out (as appears from the testimony of the landlord below) because she could not pay for her accommodations. Her condition finally attracted the attention of one Mr. Hobert, who keeps a commission store on the corner of Hubbard and Desplaines streets, and he kindly gave her a room over the store. On Tuesday night, unable longer to battle against poverty, hunger, neglect and disgrace combined, she went to an apothecary's shop, and with the coin she had received, purchased half an ounce of arsenic. On the following day she was found on the floor of her bare room in the agonies of death, which, more merciful than humanity, kindly relieved her from all further misery.

In his testimony before the coroner's jury, Pueffer swore that he had destroyed the letters he received, but his statement does not appear to be true. Half a dozen or more letters written by her to him after her return from Chicago were found in his possession, and from them we learn that their correspondence was quite frequent, as well as many particulars of a private and somewhat peculiar character. Most of her letters are fraught with passionate protestations of love. In one of her letters to him, which bears no date, she says:

I believe there is no one in this world that has so much trouble as I have. They are determined to drive me out of the town. The nigger woman has proved false to us. I heard her last night tell Mrs. —— all about us. Oh! how I would like to take the heart out of her and make her eat it all herself. * * * * * I am so nervous that I cannot write anything more now, for I am in the expectation of your wife being here every moment, and killing me. Do not forget your affectionate HATTIE.

She also wrote the following letter:

My DEAR FRED: Do you mean to make yourself a perjured villain, or do you mean to do what you have agreed to do by me. My heart is broken; if you was to see me you would not know me, for I have fretted myself almost to death for you, and I begin to believe that all men are villains; for if anybody had told me that Fred would forget his Hattie, I should have struck them. But it is the way of the world, and I don't blame you; but, then, sometimes think of your broken-hearted HATTIE.

The following, written in pencil on a piece of paper which had apparently been the fly-leaf of a letter, was found on the floor near her body:

CHICAGO, Sunday, 1859.

MR. PUFFER—Sir: I have sent you these few lines for the purpose of asking you the reason you did not come last night as you promised.

I always thought you were a man of your word till now, and I want you to come here if you are coming, and if not, say so. I think you are a pretty man not to come when you know how bad I want to see you, and if you don't come now you can stay away. So use your mind and let me know what to do, for it will not do for me to depend upon you unless you come. So no more at present from your affectionate HATTIE PUFFER.

The following testimony was taken by the Coroner:

Mary Lapeter, sworn—Live at No. 149 North Jefferson street; I saw the deceased for the first time on Tuesday night, at 6 o'clock; next saw her Wednesday morning, about 7:30, in the house on the southwest corner of Hubbard and Jefferson streets; carried up a cup of tea to her; she didn't drink it all; she asked for ice-water; she wouldn't and didn't talk with me, but kept asking for ice-water, and said if she couldn't get it she must die; she wouldn't answer any questions; said she wanted nothing but ice-water; her three children are with us; they came there as they had no other place to go when their mother was taken sick; before she died she called her little girl and kissed her; then called the boy and spoke to him, but he didn't understand what she said; she died peacefully, but about half an hour before death had severe cramps and screamed violently; I do not know the man who called for the tea; she didn't seem to recognize him; had her senses well enough to have recognized him if she had ever known him; there is a silk dress and a bonnet belonging to her at our house; the children said her goods were at the depot of the Milwaukee railway.

Clara Lapeter, sworn—I have heard the testimony of my sister, and corroborate the same in every particular; about noon of Wednesday, a young man who said he was a [illegible] came to the house where deceased was, and asked her, "What is the matter, Hattie?" she said, "Why did you not come and see me before?" he replied that he couldn't—he hadn't time; said he lived at the Union House, West Water-street; a woman was with him, who said deceased had been turned out of that house because she couldn't pay her board; they saw the same last Friday, and was turned out on Tuesday.

The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to her death from the effects of arsenic administered by herself.

Pueffer was arrested and charged before the Police Tribunal with the crime of adultery. He was committed for examination.

MIDNIGHT BRAWLS IN CINCINNATI—FIVE MEN STABBED.

In Cincinnati, on the night of Aug. 18, two brawls occurred, in which five different parties were stabbed, one of whom it is thought will not survive his wounds. About 11 o'clock, a party of men, in a half intoxicated condition, entered the beer garden of Philip Dilg, drank several glasses of beer, and desiring more, one of the number rapped with a tumbler on the table. In the operation, the tumbler was broken, which incensed the proprietor of the garden, and caused him to demand immediate restitution. This, considering that *they had spent their money* quite freely in return, angered the party, and occasioned harsh words to pass between them and the landlord. Blows finally succeeded words, and in the melee the landlord and three of his barkeepers took an active part. During the encounter *one of the party* drew a knife and stabbed each of the barkeepers, as well as *the proprietor of the premises*. The former are not hurt seriously, but the latter is thought beyond recovery. He was cut in the abdomen, the wound being about three inches in length and the same in depth. There seemed to be no one who could tell definitely which of the party used the knife.

The other affair took place in "Bucktown," Sixth-street, between *Broadway and Culvert*, and, like the one recorded above, was brought about by liquor. Three men, seemingly drunk, stopped before a house occupied by a negro woman named Curtis. They demanded of a lad named Edward Bates something to drink. He replied that it was not a drinking saloon, at the same time bidding the trio to walk along. Instead of moving ahead, *Wesley Turner*, apparently the leader of the party, walked into the house and coolly planted himself in a chair. The boy then called a son of Mrs. Curtis, who was asleep in an adjoining room, to come out. He did so, and immediately a scuffle ensued between him and Turner. Getting worsted in the affray, Turner drew a knife, and inflicted a terrible gash in the right wrist of Curtis, completely severing the main artery.

NIGHT-BRAWL AND MURDER IN PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh *Journal* says: "On the night of Aug. 17, in the Third Ward in this city, two young men named Wm. H. Kernan and James Duffy, during a drunken frolic, had a quarrel, which resulted in a fight, during which the former stabbed the latter, who died two hours after from the effects of the wound. John O'Donnell, who was present during the row which resulted in the death of Duffy, made the following statement of the affair before Mayor Weaver. About 11 o'clock, on the night of the 17th, was along with James Duffy; the deceased was standing on the curb stone opposite the house of Henry Ward (a drinking saloon) on Fifth-street, when the defendant, Wm. Kernan, came out. The first thing I observed Kernan and Duffy were making use of angry words towards each other. *They were both drunk, and talked about fighting*. In a little while afterwards Duffy, Kernan and myself went up Wylie-street. While going along they were going to fight a number of different times. I kept them apart, and said they should not fight. We went into the house of Luke O'Brien on Wylie-street. There they wanted to fight again, when O'Brien told them that *nothing of that kind should take place in his house*. They went out, and Joseph Lewis, Luke O'Brien and myself went out along. When at the corner of Wylie and Washington streets, a fight did occur between them, and Duffy seemed to have the better of it. After it was over, *Duffy walked* a short distance down street, and I followed him. He said, "Oh, Jack, I am cut," or "he cut me." I caught hold of him as he began to stagger. He sank right away."

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

The ship *Leila*, Capt. C. Haines, from Rotterdam, which arrived at Boston, Aug. 18, brought home a man named R. S. Wescott, mate of the ship *Mountaineer*, of Warren, R. I., charged with being an accomplice in the willful *murder of* John Brown, a sailor, on the last named ship, on her passage from New-Orleans to Amsterdam. Capt. Haines brought Wescott to this port by order of R. S. Barnwell, United States Consul at Amsterdam. Wescott was arraigned before United States Commissioner George D. Guild, [illegible]. The consul sent to the court with the prisoner, and not a line relating to the murder was sent to the District Attorney. Other prisoners are concerned in the murder, with several witnesses, are expected to arrive in a day or two at New-York. All that can be learned of the trouble on board the ship is, of course, obtained from Wescott. He says, further, that Brown, the murderer, was a troublesome fellow, was always picking quarrels with some one on board the ship, and that on this occasion he insulted the second mate. The mate called him to an account, and this caused the quarrel.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A YOUNG WOMAN—FOUL PLAY.

The Williamsport (Pa.) *Gazette* says: "On the 29th or 30th of July an elderly man brought to a house in this place a young woman, aged about seventeen years, whom he represented as unable to proceed further, in consequence of having become ill while in the cars. The parties remained during the night at the house, and a physician was called, who pronounced the woman too ill to travel. The next day the man left town—first giving his address. The young woman continuing ill, and there being a probability that she would not recover, the man was written to and returned, deposited a sum of money with the landlord, and gave directions that in case of her death the body should be interred as soon as possible, without giving notice to him, after which he again quit the town. The woman continued to grow worse until last Saturday afternoon, when she died, and was buried on Sunday morning. The matter becoming public, Justice Montgomery took it in hand, and on Monday morning had the body exhumed, summoned a jury, and had a *post mortem* examination made by Drs. Lyon and Logan, after which the investigation was continued, and indubitable proofs discovered that an inhuman and heartless operation had been performed. The names of the parties are suppressed, for proper reasons. The effects of the young woman, including the letters and other evidences of the great wrong perpetrated, as well as the contents of the stomach of the deceased, are retained at the office of the Justice for future use.

SEDUCTION AND MURDER IN MICHIGAN.

The Newaygo (Mich.) *Republican*, Aug. 11, says: "Our citizens have recently been thrown into considerable excitement by one of the most painful tragedies it ever became our lot to record. The facts are these: To the detriment of our locality, there has been living in our village a man by the name of Daniel L. Snyder, a mason by trade, who had succeeded in gaining a support by working at his trade in the Summer and selling rot-gut whisky during the Winter. He is a widower with four living children, the eldest a daughter of some fourteen Summers. His wife died of a very quick consumption something like a year since; and a child, a few months old, shortly after the death of his wife, died, it is said, of a disease not common to children. Since then he has kept house with the aid of his daughter, and occasionally hired help. For the last four months he had under his roof and control a Miss Elizabeth Russell, a girl of some seventeen Summers, a person wholly inexperienced in the ways of this corrupt world, and about whom he succeeded in throwing the libertine's coil so successfully as to induce her to remain under his roof in a state of concubinage, under the garb of an ostensible marriage, and with the promise on his part to marry her, but which was by him from time to time delayed. At length the result of these illicit cohabitations commenced its natural work, whereupon the sagacious Snyder, with a smattering knowledge of medicine sufficient for his purpose, and enough of self-confidence for a nation, it is supposed gave her something to produce abortion, which, by reason of his own consummate ignorance, and continued persistence against having a physician called until her recovery was hopeless, resulted in the poor girl's death, on Tuesday last. Complaint was entered by her father, and the culprit arraigned on the charge of murdering Miss Russell, and he is now in process of examination. The case is one of the most aggravated nature. But a few months have elapsed since Dr. Eugene was arraigned for complicity with Mrs. Prentice in the murder of Alexander Clements, for revenge. Still fewer months have elapsed since Merritt was sent up for life for murdering Brownson, for money. These sink into utter insignificance compared with the fiend who coolly and deliberately murders the innocent, unsuspecting victims who look up to him as father and husband, or the ignorant, confiding creature who has fallen a victim to his wiles.

MURDER AND LYNCHING IN TEXAS.

A correspondent of the Galveston *News*, writing from Corsicana, Texas, July 29, says: "A negro man belonging to a Mr. Blanton, of Ellis County, was hung at Dresden, in this county, more than a week since, by the concurrence of a large number of citizens. His master, I understand, was promised the compensation which the State allows. The negro was hung for the murder of a young man by the name of English, on his way to Fort Worth, the place of his residence. It took place on Saturday evening, as the negro was going from his home to the house of his wife. English was a stranger, and the only motive the negro had for the horrid act was robbery. He obtained but a few dollars.

The body of English was buried in a small hole, and was accidentally discovered nearly a week after the murder, and for some days no clue could be obtained to lead to the perpetrator, although the most rigid efforts were made. Finally, some clothing belonging to the murdered man, found in possession of the negro, unraveled the mystery. The negro confessed to the whole transaction; said he had accomplices, but would not reveal them, and died, as he had lived, a most hardened and abandoned wretch. To attract buzzards from the body, a horse was killed near the place. It is believed he had no accomplice; that the work was entirely his own. He said he gave the man a blow, as he passed him in the road, and then strangled him with his hands. Mr. English was a small man, nineteen or twenty years old; and the negro very large and athletic.

DUEL IN TEXAS—ONE OF THE PARTIES SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

The Galveston *News*, Aug. 11, has the following account of an affair of honor, more serious in its effects than Mr. O. Jennings Wise's shooting performances:

"We regret to learn that a difficulty occurred at the Tremont House, about 12½ o'clock to-day, between Mr. Ayres, of the Tremont, and Mr. C. C. Clute. Pistols were drawn and fired, and Mr. Ayres received two shots from Mr. Clute, one ball passing through his cheek, and another through his shoulder. Mr. Hollis, who happened to be standing near, was accidentally shot through his arm, the wound not thought to be dangerous. The wounds of Mr. Ayres are considered serious."

FORGERY AND BIGAMY—A DECEIVED WIFE.

The Cleveland (O.) *Plaindealer* has the following:

"Wm. K. Evans was convicted of forgery in Sciota County, May 18, 1854, and sentenced to the Penitentiary at Columbus for four years. He was released in 1858, and commenced working in Columbus as a master carpenter. He was a superior workman, a man of fine appearance and of considerably more than common intelligence. He conducted himself properly and won friends fast. He became acquainted with a teacher in one of the public schools in Columbus, an accomplished and estimable young lady from Lorain County, and after a short courtship they were married at the house of her father in Wellington, by the Rev. Mr. Runnels. Some two weeks since they went to Wellington on a visit. One day, about a week ago, Evans showed her several drafts on houses in St. Louis and other places, and said he was going to Cleveland to get them cashed at the Bank of Commerce. It should be here stated that his wife was entirely ignorant of his having been in the Penitentiary. She supposed his character was spotless. Shortly after their marriage they had joined the church together, and he had apparently ever since been a devout professor of religion. Evans left Wellington for Cleveland, promising to return on the following day. *He borrowed his wife's gold watch* and took his brother-in-law's silver watch to have it repaired. Mrs. Evans waited anxiously for his return, but he did not come, and she set out for Cleveland to find him. She could not learn of him here, and returned *to Wellington. He had not been there in her absence*, and she proceeded to Columbus. On leaving that city for Wellington, they had packed their furniture, intending to go West and live, after they had finished their visit in Wellington. On arriving in Columbus, Mrs. Evans learned that her husband had been there, sold all the furniture, and gone, no one knew where. *She learned, also, for the first time*, that Evans had been a convict, and that he had a wife *and several children living in Lewis County*, Kentuck. In the stolen garb of piety, the base fellow is now, doubtless committing rascality somewhere. The deeply-wronged woman gave the above particulars to Officer McKinstry, who has Evans' daguerreotype, and *is looking for him. We hope he will be* caught, tried, and securely locked up in the Penitentiary again, where they go to bed at a very early hour, and arise about the same time.

More Counterfeiters Arrested—An Exciting Scene in Michigan.

From the Detroit Free Press, Aug. 16.

On Friday of last week a couple of men were detected at Port Huron in the act of passing counterfeit or altered five-dollar bills on the Narragansett Bank. One of them was arrested, and between three and four hundred dollars of the bills found on his person. A bag belonging to the party was also secured, in which was found a full set of counterfeiting tools. The accomplice of the person arrested escaped. A full description of him was sent through the country, and diligent efforts made to recapture him. The fellow put out to the township of Kimball, where he appeared once or twice at the hotel of a Mr. JOSEPH MINOR, *the constable of the township, who was led to* mistrust him from his resemblance to the fugitive, and, on Sunday evening, as he saw him approaching toward the house, met him and took him into custody. The man seemed to submit very peaceably, and no difficulty was apprehended until he, by a sudden movement, drew a knife from his sleeve, with which he inflicted a fatal stab upon the constable before the latter could prepare to defend himself. The wound inflicted was in the abdomen, and of such a nature that all hopes of his recovery were speedily dissipated. He was still alive at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, but could not survive long. The assassin at once fled, but was hotly pursued by the neighbors of the *wounded man. He, however, succeeded in eluding* their vigilance.

At a later hour in the night a man answering the same description, in company with another person, was discovered by the watchman at Fisher's mill, near Port Huron, *attempting to pick* the lock of that building. The watchman went to the door, when an attempt was made to stab him. He, however, warded the blow off, escaping with a *bad cut across his wrist*.

The news of the apprehension of the fugitive and his determined resistance reached Port Huron in the night. Early yesterday morning there was a great excitement existing about it, and large numbers of citizens were turning out with the officers to go in pursuit of the villain. His whereabouts being now so well ascertained, there is but little doubt of his speedy arrest. He is a desperate character, and will not submit without further resistance, but will not be allowed to escape through any fear or hesitancy on the part of those in pursuit.

Blondin Carries a Man Across Niagara River on His Shoulders.

From the Buffalo Courier, Aug. 18.

Probably the largest crowd that ever assembled at Niagara Falls was present there yesterday to see Mons. BLONDIN cross the Niagara River upon his rope carrying a man upon his shoulders. Excursion trains were run upon all the roads leading to the Falls, and every train was crowded. The 9 o'clock train from this city took twelve coaches, the 1 o'clock train had twenty-two coaches, and the 3 o'clock train fifteen coaches, all completely filled, and many were unable to obtain seats; making a total of forty-nine cars from this city, carrying not less than 3,500 persons. The steamer *Arrow* took down two loads—in all about 1,200 persons. The excursion train from Rochester was composed of twenty cars, all full. The train from Lewiston, ten cars, full; and the Great Western Railway brought in thirty-five coaches—these also were as full as they could hold. The steamer *Zimmerman*, from Toronto, brought over 1,300 persons. A very large number of persons from both sides of the river came down in their own carriages and helped to swell the numbers of those present. The Great Western and Detroit and Milwaukee Railways ran a special excursion train at half fare from Milwaukee to the Bridge, and the Michigan Central Road put on an excursion train from Chicago to connect with the Great Western at Detroit. When we arrived upon the ground at about 4 o'clock, every available seat and lookout was secured, and both banks for some distance back were a mass of human beings, all eager to catch a glimpse of Mons. BLONDIN and the man he was to carry across on his back. Many doubted whether M. BLONDIN would attempt the feat, and others asserted that he could not find any one who would be willing to accompany him.

About 4½ o'clock M. BLONDIN entered the inclosure and proceeded to the end of the rope on the American side. His appearance was the signal for a general cheering which was responded to from the other side of the river. He was dressed as on former occasions in silk tights, bare-headed, and had on his feet rough-dressed buckskin shoes. In a few minutes after his arrival, he ascended the rope with his balancing pole, and started to cross the river alone. Before leaving he tied a pad of papers around his waist. After proceeding about one hundred feet he stopped, swung one foot and then the other, and then walking along fifteen or twenty feet, stopped and stood upon his head resting on the balancing pole which lay across the rope, the ends supported upon the guy ropes. He then ran along the rope, stood upon his head—sat down—turned somersets backwards and forwards, and proceeded to the middle of the river where there are no guys. He here laid down on the rope on his back at full length—stood on his head—laid his balancing pole across the rope and stood upon it with one foot, and balanced it with the other foot, his hands laying by his side. He then passed along the rope to where the guys on the Canada side were fastened, and laid down his balancing pole. He now returned with his body suspended beneath the rope, running along with his hands and feet, as an ape, to the middle of the rope, between the guys. He here went through with all the feats attempted by tight-rope performers, such as hanging by one foot, then the other, by one hand, then dropping his body down full length below the rope and whirling round, resting his breast upon the rope, and with arms and legs extended, as if in the act of swimming. He hung by both arms, and then passed his body between his arms and the rope, and in fact performed all feats ever accomplished by the most agile tight-rope performers. He then returned to where his balancing-pole *was*, took it up, and crossed to the Canada bank, stopping several times to turn sommersets, stand upon his head, upon one foot, and to lay down upon the rope. Upon his reaching the Canada shore, he was received with tremendous cheers from the crowd, and the locomotives on the bridge and on both sides of the river responded with their whistles.

M. BLONDIN occupied something over half an hour in crossing, most of the time being spent in his performances on the rope. He remained upon the Canada side to rest and refresh himself some fifteen or twenty minutes, and again appeared upon the rope. This time he had his agent, Mr. HENRY COLCORD, a man weighing 136 pounds, upon his back, and his balancing pole in his hands. He proceeded down the rope very slowly and cautiously as if feeling every step, until he was about 100 feet from the Canada side, when Mr. COLCORD dismounted and stood upon the rope immediately behind M. BLONDIN. They here remained to rest probably three or four minutes, when Mr. COLCORD again mounted, and M. BLONDIN proceeded, still walking very slowly and stopping occasionally to balance himself. They stopped five times in crossing, and each time Mr. COLCORD dismounted, and again resumed his position. He had his arms around M. BLONDIN's neck, and his legs rested on the balancing pole. He was in his shirt sleeves, and wore a straw hat. About twenty-two minutes were occupied in accomplishing the first half of the rope, and the balance in twenty, making forty-two minutes from bank to bank.

For some seconds before the American shore was reached the crowd gathered round the end of the rope became very noisy and a good deal of excitement prevailed, and when he reached the staging on this side safely, the vast crowd shouted with the greatest enthusiasm.

On reaching the landing M. BLONDIN was much flushed and appeared very much fatigued, while Mr. COLCORD was pale, but did not betray any signs of fear. It was about 6½ o'clock when he reached this side and the trains which been detained and were ready, started immediately for their several destinations with probably 5,000 persons.

The daring feat was most successfully accomplished, and we understand M. BLONDIN will repeat it on Wednesday of next week.

The Gangooly Affair at the White Mountains

From the Boston Courier of the 18th inst.

A few days since we published a paragraph, on the authority of a statement in the Portland *Advertiser*, relating to the affair at the Glen Mountain House, where Mr. GANGOOLY, the Brahmin, was asserted to have been treated with disrespect on account of his complexion. The Rev. Mr. Bush, of Medfield, who was in Mr. GANGOOLY's company on the occasion, sends us the following note in explanation. It does not appear, however, essentially to invalidate the statement of the case published by us. From Mr. BUSH's own account it seems that the clerk of the house referred him to the landlord, for a settlement of the dispute, and that when an explanation was asked of the landlord he at once apologized, and made every reparation in his power.

To the Editor of the Boston Courier:

I have just read a paragraph in your paper, headed "The Brahmin Case," which does not give a correct representation of the affair. The Portland *Advertiser* tells a part of the truth, and misstates some of the facts. The real facts of the case are as follows: When Mr. GANGOOLY entered the office of the Glen House in company with other gentlemen, he wrote his name in Bengalil, and in English, "Brahmin, Calcutta, India." When the clerk refused him admittance into the dining-room, I informed him of Mr. GANGOOLY's position, caste, and nation, and also that we had been traveling ten weeks, and had been received at the chief hotels, specifying several of these by name. This was done very fully and explicitly, but it was of no avail.

Soon after this I asked him to inform me the real ground of the refusal, adding that in the narration of the affair I desired to tell the truth. He declined to give me a reason, but referred me to the landlord. I then waited until nearly the time for the stage to leave. In the meanwhile the landlord had been in front of the hotel for some minutes, and even stood near us on the piazza without a recognition. As the time drew near for us to start, I went up and asked him to inform me the precise ground of his refusal. He replied, "I will," or something to that effect, went in for a moment, then returned, and invited me to go with him to the parlor, and there, after we had waited nearly an hour, just as the stage was ready to start, and after all the rest of the passengers had been to dinner, he did apologize and invited us in to dinner. We declined, and in less than five minutes *after the apology was made the stage was on its way* to Gorham, to which place we were going to take the cars. For the truth of this statement I am willing to testify in any court of the land.

Truly yours, S. W. BUSH.

MEDFIELD, Mass., *Sunday, Aug. 14, 1859.*

Excitement in Portland—The Maine Law Enforced—A Safe Broken Open.

From the Portland Argus, August 14.

Yesterday forenoon the City Marshal, with Deputy PLUMMER and Officer ROBINSON, proceeded to the Exchange Coffee House, No. 90 Federal-street, kept by Mr. JESSE ANNIS, with a search and seizure warrant. Upon entering the premises the Marshal observed Mr. ANNIS *putting some bottles into the iron safe. He* requested Mr. ANNIS to open the safe, which the latter declined to do. The Marshal then requested the key of the safe, but Mr. ANNIS refused to deliver it to him. A machinist was subsequently sent for, who, upon looking at the safe, said it would take *too much time* to break it open, and declined doing it. Finally, Mr. BROWN, of the firm of WINSLOW & BROWN, was sent for, and he repaired to the house armed with all the tools necessary to open the safe.

In the meantime it had got noised abroad that the city authorities were breaking open an iron safe in pursuit of some bottles of liquor, and a great crowd assembled in and around the house. The room where the safe was was filled to excess, but it was soon cleared by the police, and Mr. BROWN was requested by the Marshal to break the safe open. Mr. ANNIS forbid Mr. BROWN from touching the safe. The Marshal told Mr. ANNIS if he would give him the key, or would open the safe himself, it should not be touched. Mr. ANNIS replied that his papers, &c., were in that safe, and no one had a right to break it open, and he should not give up the key nor open the safe, and he again forbid Mr. BROWN, upon his peril, from touching it. *Mr. BROWN replied* that he was acting under the orders of the City Marshal, who was responsible for what would take place, and if he was ordered to break open the safe by him he should endeavor to do it. The Marshal then told him to go ahead. Mr. BROWN cut off the hinges of the safe and cut off the iron strip on the *side, in doing which he was at hard work for an hour* and a half, when the door was taken off, but the safe was spoiled. In it were found nine bottles of various kinds of liquors, averaging about one pint each, which were taken to the police office.

It is but justice to Marshal RING to state that he consulted Mr. BUTLER, the County Attorney, before *he ordered the safe to be broken open*. We have not witnessed so much excitement since the June riot in 1855.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes that the meteoric phenomena recently observed at Troy, N. Y., was witnessed at Strafford, Vt., on the same day. The writer says the eye-witnesses saw "a very brilliant object descending in a southwesterly direction, and resembling very much one portion of what is called golden rain in a rocket, only many times larger, and followed by a long train of light. Although the sun was shining brightly, still so intense was the brilliancy of this meteor, or whatever it might have been, that it had the appearance of not being over half a mile off, and we were fully expecting to feel the effects of some great explosion; but its distance was so much greater than we had apprehended, that no shock was experienced."

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

THE HAGGERTY HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Application of Anna J. Haggerty.—The testimony in this case was resumed on Saturday.

William H. Brown, the first witness called, testified on the direct examination that he was one of the counsel engaged in this cause; he was retained in it about the end of July; he was acquainted with John L. Riker, who served the writ of *habeas corpus*; the first time he heard of the case was on the 29th of July, when Mrs. Haggerty called at his office; she stated that she had been recommended to him; he accompanied Mr. Riker when he served the writ; went with him to Dr. Cummings' house, as he was in the neighborhood, and did not desire, as counselor in the case, to serve it himself; they inquired for Dr. Cummings, and saw him in his parlor; Mr. Riker made the service of the writ, and stated that this boy was alleged to be in his possession—that the proceeding was a formal one, and if the boy could be given up everything could be arranged amicably.

Q.—These remarks were made after the service of the writ? A.—Yes, sir; I don't exactly remember the precise language of Dr. Cummings, but he stated substantially that they had a boy Haggerty, and that as far as he (Dr. Cummings) was concerned he would give him up, as he could have no object in detaining him; we then went into particulars, and just at that time the Doctor was called away to perform a marriage ceremony in his church, and he left us at that time.

Q.—Let me ask if the Doctor had read the writ? A.—I think the Doctor had not read it; he seemed to be rather in a hurry; he sent a gentleman, Mr. Geoghegan, Vice-President of the St. Paul's Society, to us, whom the Doctor said would give us all the information we required; the gentleman came in and spoke of a boy named Haggerty, and I think he said that his age was about eleven; he said that the boy had been in their institution, or under their charge, and had left some time since; it occurs to me that I then stated to him that the boy that he was speaking of and the boy that we wanted were two different persons.

Q.—And Dr. Cummings had confounded the boy Haggerty, who was eleven years of age with the Haggerty you spoke of? A.—I had not the impression then that the Doctor had confounded the two boys.

Q.—Did not Dr. Cummings tell you that he had not even seen this boy Haggerty which the society had taken in charge, but that he knew all about him and had given all the information necessary? A.—I think he did; he said that they had a boy Haggerty, and that gave me the impression that this was the particular boy; I think that in the Doctor's conversation with me he confined his remarks exclusively to the boy Haggerty who had been under the charge of the Society. [The witness was then examined as to his opinion of the sanity of Mrs. Haggerty, and he stated that, in all her conversations with him, she appeared perfectly sane; did not believe that she ever wrote the letters published to the Emperors of France and Russia; believed that a sane person might have written such letters; belong to the Episcopal Church, but was not connected with any Sunday school or Bible or Tract Society.]

Cross-examined by Mr. Shafer—The writ was obtained by H. B. Shafer, and brought into witness's office by Mrs. Haggerty and her two children; she said thatshe wished him to serve the writ; he had never seen the woman before; she claimed to have been recommended to witness; she said she had the writ to obtain her child that had been taken from her; after the service of the writ witness stated to Mr. Shafer that some of the questions to the Doctor were not answered satisfactorily; he believed the child would be given up, as he, witness, supposed that the Doctor had admitted that he had the boy; at that time he had no doubts of the woman's sanity; her statements were perfectly reasonable.

Redirect.—Witness believed that Mrs. Haggerty was sane; he could not say whether he thought her "perfectly" sane; he was not a medical expert; he was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church; witness engaged in the case as counselor-at-law; he had not received any retaining fee, but he did expect to be paid from the proceeds of some property Mrs. Haggerty said she owned in Philadelphia. His opinion was that the letters purporting to be written by Mrs. Haggerty were not written by her or at her dictation; if they were hers, a sane person might have written them, either in jest or maliciously; he did not believe that she wrote them; he believed a sane person might have written them; had never seen Mrs. Haggerty write, and did not think that she knew how to write.

Ellen Mulrennan testified that she knew the relator and her son Francis; she lived in the same house with Mrs. Haggerty, in Desbrosses-street; she knew that Mrs. Haggerty used to beat the boy Francis, and treat him cruelly; had frequently heard Francis cry; had heard Mrs. Haggerty say that Francis had run away before; Mrs. Haggerty told witness that the boy had said "he could not live with his mother any more;" Francis also had told witness he had once run away; witness knew Mrs. Haggerty used to beat her son, constantly and cruelly; he had often come in and complained of being hungry; witness occasionally gave him pennies to buy bread; Mrs. H. used to tell witness she was out of health, and that she felt very bad about it; she also told witness about the double-headed eagle, but witness did not mind what she said of the eagle; she also told witness about taking medicine, and that when she took it she had to put a cloth over her mouth, and that if she did not it would jump out of her mouth, and jump into a hole in the wall; she said her husband had gone with the Mormons; had frequently heard the boy Francis scream in the night.

The cross-examination of this witness was of but little importance, except that she believed Mrs. Haggerty to be crazy; thought she was crazy because she said she could read mass; never heard her read mass, for she never went to the solemnization of it; didn't know if she ever read it; heard Mrs. Haggerty say that her husband went to the Mormons and got a great deal of money; knew that Mrs. H. was arrested for splitting the head of Margaret Keatting open with an axe; she was taken to the Tombs for it.

Mary Aster, a young girl, stated to Judge INGRAHAM, that she never told Mrs. Haggerty that Dr. Cummings had her boy. She also contradicted every statement made by Mrs. Haggerty in reference to her.

John J. Dunne, a Police Officer of the Seventeenth Precinct, testified that he had seen Mrs. Haggerty; he was sent to her house in Montgomery-place to investigate the charge of abduction made by her on account of her child; this was about four months ago; Mrs. Haggerty then told witness that she was the double-headed eagle of Russia, and that she was the daughter of the Emperor of Russia, but said she left there about nineteen years ago, in consequence of a clandestine marriage; she also said she had just written a letter to the Emperors of Prussia and France, commanding them not to raise their swords in the present war until her child was produced; that she had also written to the Captain of the Navy-yard to bring over his artillery and bombard the City until her child should be brought forth; witness concluded the lady was crazy, and so reported to the Captain of the Precinct; thought she was insane from many circumstances.

Cross-examined.—Q. What made you think she was insane? A. I thought so from her rambling talk and foolish conversation.

Q. Have you ever been in an insane hospital? A. I have, Sir; not myself as a subject, though.

Q. You are not a physician? A. No, Sir.

Mrs. Haggerty—He drinks too much to be a physician. (Laughter.)

Sarah Aston testified that Mrs. Haggerty once told her that Dr. Cummings had taken her child. Witness told her she did not believe any suchthing; she had told witness that she was the daughter of the Emperor of Russia, and that her son was the child of Francis Joseph of Austria; she said also that she should go to the Navy-yard and order out the entire artillery of that place and bombard the City of New-York until her child was produced; witness never told her that Mr. Wright had taken her child; heard her say that Wright had done so; *believed she was crazy because* she said that she had halloed out of her window to a procession that was passing, and told them that she was a Jew, and a Gentile, and divers other things; knew she used to beat her son Francis, and often let *him go without his breakfast; never heard Wright* threaten to take the child, nor any one else.

The husband of the last witness corroborated her testimony as to the insanity of the petitioner; said that petitioner visited his room the morning the child was lost, and her conversation and demeanor were those of an insane person.

Mrs. Haggerty—I guess you were drunk that time, like you were the other day, and I expect you are now. [Laughter.]

Officer Farrington was called and repeated the statements of officer Bagley, who was sworn yesterday, and whom he accompanied to the house of Mrs. Haggerty in relation to the abducted child; he was also of the opinion that Mrs. Haggerty was insane, from her conduct and extraordinary stories about herself *and others*.

At this point, Mr. Fogerty, in accordance with the suggestion of Judge INGRAHAM, said he thought that it was idle to proceed further on the point of the insanity of the woman, the relator, and he should now close his case.

Mr. Shafer then said that he was satisfied that the woman was insane some days since, and wished to discontinue the case, but had been compelled to go on by the respondent, contrary to his wishes, expressed many times; that on Monday morning he should make a statement to the Court, in relation to his connection with these proceedings, and also in regard to the result of them.

The case was then adjourned to Monday morning.

THE M'PARLEW HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Application of Hugh McParlew.—This, it will be remembered, was an application by the relator, who resides at No. 439 Fourth-avenue, for the custody of his son, John H. W. McParlew, who, he alleges, is wrongfully detained by Josephine McParlew, his *wife, who has now left him*, and taken the boy with her. This the wife denied, alleging that she left the house of the relator because his conduct toward her was intolerable and outrageous; she also charged that the relator was not a proper *person for the child to be brought up by*, as did the relator allege that she was an improper person to have the custody of it. The present examination by the Court is to ascertain which of the parties is the proper one to have the care of the child.

The testimony was again proceeded with, and as Mrs. Olive Richardson, who was partially examined on Friday, was not present, Mr. John H. Blair, of No. 442 Second-avenue, was called for the respondent. He testified in substance as follows:

I am acquainted with the parties to this cause; I have worked for Mr. McParlew, and boarded at the house; I have heard Mr. McParlew call his wife a bloody b——h and other names, but took no notice of it, as I considered it none of my business, as they both treated me well; I think Mrs. McParlew was very affectionate towards her child; I never saw anything in her conduct inconsistent with the character of a virtuous woman; I never saw anything that impressed me that Mr. McParlew was other than a peaceable man; I think Mrs. McParlew is usually a kind and quiet woman; I have never known Mr. McParlew quarrel in his shop, even with his step-father.

Mrs. Phillippina Shaw, of No. 112 Eighth-avenue, was next called for the respondent, and testified as follows: I know the parties to this suit; I have visited my mother, who lived in Mr. McParlew's house, and sometimes went down into their room; I first learned that there was a difficulty between the parties when I was subpœnaed before the Referee in the divorce case now pending between them; I have seen bruises on Mrs. McParlew's face; Mrs. McParlew was sick a-bed one Sunday morning, and I saw the marks of fingers on her cheeks, and other marks of what I supposed must have been ill treatment; Mrs. McParlew said it was cruel for her husband to bruise and mark her up in such a manner, and Mr. McParlew, who was present, spoke up and said she did not get near enough; I saw no other marks of violence; she was sick and a physician attended her; the physician said she had a bad cold.

The rest of the testimony was unimportant. The case was adjourned till Thursday next.

Injunction Granted in Philadelphia Against the Erie Railroad.

From the Philadelphia Daily News, Aug.

Supreme Court—Judge Strong.—Daniel Drew, on behalf of himself and other bondholders, and James Brown and John C. Bancroft Davis, Trustees, &c., &c., *vs.* the New York and Erie Railroad Company. This was a bill filed by the plaintiff, holders of certain bonds and mortgages of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company wherein they averred that said Company is insolvent; that the interest on their claims is unpaid, and that therefore, and for other reasons the Supreme Court of New-York, in proceedings therein, had lately appointed Nathaniel Marsh Receiver of said Company, that part of their road and property are in the counties of Pike and Susquehanna, in the State of Pennsylvania; and the plaintiffs prayed for a special injunction against said Company from using their road or property in the State, and for the appointment of said Marsh as Receiver thereof as auxiliary to the said proceedings in New-York.

Judge STRONG delivered the following opinion in the above case yesterday morning:

And now, August 19, 1859, it appearing to this Court by the bill of complaint in this cause and the accompanying affidavits, that this action is auxiliary to proceedings in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to foreclose divers mortgage liens of the plaintiffs upon the railroad franchises and property of the defendant, a Corporation created by the laws of New-York for the construction of a railroad from the Hudson River, in said State, to Lake Erie. That by the laws of this Commonwealth said Corporation was authorized to construct a portion of its road in this State, and to exercise and enjoy certain franchises and own and control certain property in this State; and that the said Corporation, in pursuance of such laws of this Commonwealth, has constructed a portion of its road in Pike county, and a portion in Susquehanna county, in this State; that it has shops, stations, and other property pertaining to said road, and the franchises of said Corporation within said counties in this State. That the cars and locomotives of said Corporation pass over said railroad, situate in said counties. That the parts of said road so situate in this State, and the franchises authorized to said Corporation within this State, are a part of, and inseparable from the parts of said road situate within the State of New-York, and the franchises of the said Corporation authorized by the laws of that State, and it further appearing by said complaint that such proceedings have been had in the said Supreme Court of the State of New-York, that one Nathaniel Marsh has been appointed receiver of all and singular the road franchises and property of said Corporation.

On motion of St. George T. Cambell, Esq., as counsel for the plaintiffs, George L. Crawford, Esq., appearing on behalf of the defendants, it is ordered that a special injunction be issued against the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, defendants, restraining them from managing, using, or in anywise intermedling with the mortgaged premises specified in said bill in this Commonwealth. And that Nathaniel Marsh be, and he is hereby appointed the receiver of all, and singular, the road property and franchises of said Corporation, situate within the State, with the right to enter into possession of, use and control the same as fully, in all respects, as the said Corporation is authorized to do by the law of the State; and that he shall have and exercise all the powers and authorities, and be subject to all the duties and responsibilities mentioned in the interlocutory orders of the Supreme Court of New-York, mentioned in the said bill, and made respectively on the 2d and 17th days of Aug., 1859, so far as the same may be consistent with the laws of this State. And that said Marsh, before exercising the powers and duties of his said office, shall enter into a bond with security, to be approved by a Judge of this Court, in the sum of $50,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as such receiver. And that said receiver be at all times subject to the further order of this Court.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 26 bbls. Ashes; 3,585 bbls. Flour; 1,732 bushels Wheat; 200 bushels Corn; 800 bushels Rye, and 366 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 25 bbls. Pots at $5.25, and 60 bbls. Pearls, at $5 37½ ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,926 bbls., including 1,425 bbls. Pots and 501 bbls. Pearls.

BRICKS—Have been in good request at steady prices.

COFFEE—Continues active and firm. Sales have been reported to day of 200 bags and 350 mats Java at 14½c.@15c.; 1,800 bags Maracaibo at 11½c.@13c.; 6,500 bags Rio at 11c. ₩ lb.

COPPER.—Refined Ingot has been in request, chiefly at 22½c.@23c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been less freely dealt in to-day, owing, in part, to the advanced prices claimed. Sales have been reported of 1,600 bales, including Middling Upland, at 11¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates. ₩ lb.

DRY GOODS—The business transacted during the past week is represented as having been less satisfactory than that of the preceding week. The demand has been quite irregular, both in its extent and duration. Domestic Cottons have met with most favor from buyers, and all really desirable styles have been taken at full prices, and in some instances, where the requirement of purchasers have exceeded the production, the tendency has been towards an improvement. The poorer kinds of Domestic Woolens have been in request at steady rates. Other descriptions have been generally sought after, as buyers have not been very successful in endeavoring to induce holders to make some important concession. Purchasers of Foreign Goods are buying sparingly, anticipating that the market will yet turn decidedly in their favor, under the pressure of heavy stocks, which they continue to refer, as being excessive and sure to depress prices eventually. The importations this week show a slight increase over those of last week, as do also the amount marketed. The increase, however, does not appear to be sufficient to shake the confidence of the principal importers, in the truthfulness of their prediction that there will be a very general and regular diminution in the receipts from Europe, as the season advances, and that the market here will not be much more advantageous to wholesale buyers of really choice grades, at a later period, than it is at the present time. The auction sales to-day brought together a fair representation of both the city and country trade, and with an attractive catalogue of bombazines and merinoes, and a lively competition, the sales effected were, on the whole, satisfactory.

EARTHENWARE.—Stocks continue to increase, without any corresponding improvement in the demand, and prices tend downward.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour continues in lively request, and prices are firmer, to-day; State and Ohio Flour, and low grades generally, being decidedly dearer. The demand comes mainly from the regular trade, and, to some extent, from speculators. Shippers are disposed to buy moderately, especially unsound lots, the available supply of which is diminishing. Sales have been reported, to-day of 13,750 bbls., in lots, including inferior to choice standard superfine State at $4 20@$4 35; extra do. at $4 40@$4 70; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $4 15@$4 35; extra Wisconsin at $4 40@$5 75; extra Illinois, $4 50@$5 75; Extra Indiana and *Michigan, poor old to very choice* new, $4 50@$6 50; inferior extra Ohio at $4 55@$4 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, old to choice fresh ground, at $4 65@$5 25 ₩ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 15@	4 00
Standard Superfine State	4 20@	4 35
Extra State	4 40@	4 70
Standard Superfine Western	4 15@	4 35
Extra Wisconsin	4 40@	5 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	4 50@	6 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 55@	4 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	4 65@	5 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 30@	6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 80@	5 00
Extra Genesee	5 30@	6 75
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	4 40@	6 75
Inferior to very choice extra Tennessee	4 65@	7 50

Southern Flour is actively sought after at firmer rates for most kinds. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,000 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@$5 25 for very inferior to good superfine Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $5 30@$7 25 for *fancy to very choice extra brands*, the highest rate for new Richmond City ₩ bbl. Small *lots of extra* Canadian changed hands at $4 75@$5 75, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is selling slowly at $3 50@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet at $3 90 for Jersey, and $4 10 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is unsettled. New is in light supply *and is wanted, but is generally* held above the views of buyers. Old has been more freely offered and purchased, at somewhat lower prices. Sales have been reported of 17,500 bushels, including poor old white Canada, at $1; fair old white Michigan at $1 10; inferior old white Indiana, at 95c.; good old red Western, (Winter,) at $1; choice new white Michigan, at $1 45; new red do., at $1 25, and unsound and inferior new red Southern on private terms ₩ bush. Corn is quiet. New mixed Western is scarce, there being none afloat unsold, and only a few lots available in store. Holders generally ask 80c. ₩ bushel. old mixed Western is also sparingly offered at 78c. ₩ bushel. No important sales of either kind have been reported. The transactions in other descriptions have been confined to 5,000 bushels, in lots, at 78c. for ordinary old white Southern, in store; and 82c.@83c. for yellow Northern, delivered, ₩ bush. Rye continues quite dull and *nominal for large lots*. Oats are in more demand, including Canada at 30c.@42c.; Western, 38c.@41c.; State, 36c.@39c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 33c.@37c.; Southern, 30c.@36c. ₩ *bushel. Barley continues quiet* at from 58½c.@65c. ₩ bushel. A sample of new Winter Barley, (the first this season,) from Wayne County, New-York, was exhibited on 'Change to-day, by Mr. S. R. Pomp. It was of fair quality.

GUNNYCLOTH—Sales in Boston, 1,203 bales at 11¾c.@11⅞c. ₩ yard.

HARDWARE—*This branch of trade exhibits no* really new feature, the inquiry being good, generally, at uniform rates.

HAY—Sales, to-day, 350 bales North River at 70c.@75c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has attracted a little more attention, but prices have not improved.

HIDES—*Dry Hides* are moderately inquired for at former rates, which are not satisfactory to the principal importers. Some transactions have been reported in dry and wet salted Hides. Upper Leather Hides have not been in much request, nor have Calcutta Cows and Buffaloes. Horse Hides are inactive. Messrs. WENZEL & WEDEMEYER state that the week's receipts have been 20,074 Hides, as follows: 818 from Marseilles, ex *Emile*; 485 from Liverpool, ex *Ocean Monarch*; 1,004 from Buenos Ayres, ex *E. Churchman*; 11,649 from Rio Grande, ex *Maria*; 700 from Aspinwall, ex *Caroline*; 11,775 from San Francisco, ex *Ocean Telegraph*; [illegible] Western; 181 Southern. Principal sales: 1,100 Buenos Ayres, 25@26 lbs. on private terms; [illegible] Buenos Ayres, in bond, 23½ lbs. at 25½c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,000 Buenos Ayres, [illegible] lbs., at 26c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,000 Buenos Ayres, 23½ lbs., at 25½c., less 5 ₩ cent. cash, usual selection; 1,000 California, 20@22 lbs., at part 22c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,150 Maracaibo, 22 lbs., at 21c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,140 Barcelona, 23½ lbs., at 20c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,000 Central American, 17@18 lbs., at 21½c.@22c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 3,000 Vera Cruz wormed, 19 lbs., at 21c., 6 months, usual selection; 4,000 Bogota, 20 lbs., at 21½c.@21¾c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,500 Savanilla, 26 lbs., on private terms; 100 D. S. Pernambuco, 20 lbs., at 16½c., less 5 ₩ cent. cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,100 D. S. Sandwich Islands, 24 lbs., at 17c., 6 months, usual selection; 330 D. S. Matamoras, 22 lbs., on private terms; 1,800 Western, 22 lbs., at 10½c.@20c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,800 Singapore Buffalo, 27 lbs., on private terms; 617 wet salted Buenos Ayres, 59 lbs., at 12c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,000 Western Slaughter; 60@65 lbs., at 10c.@10½c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,000 Country Slaughter, 60 lbs., at 10½c., net cash, usual selection; 300 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., on private terms; 1,500 wet salted Buenos Ayres Horse, 33 lbs., at 8½c., less 5 ₩ cent. cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in first hands: 246,600 dry Hides; 9,400 wet salted do.; 500 Horse Hides, and 100 bales East India Hides.

LEATHER—This week's movements in this branch of trade, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co. notice thus: "The market has been steady, for Sole, during the week. The downward tendency has been [illegible] and although the stock is large and accumulating, prices are regular. A number of Eastern dealers and manufacturers have been in market, but they bought very sparingly, only for immediate consumption. There has also been a better inquiry from the West. Oak Tanned is in fair request, at about last week's rates. The stock of this description is fair and well assorted. Slaughter in the Rough is in limited request, and prices tending downward." The week's movements have been as follows:

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts, sides	78,200	6,200
Sales, sides	56,500	6,400
Stock at the close, sides	325,400	14,700

We quote: Oak slaughter and salted, good light, 34c.@36c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good middle, 34c.@37c.; Oak slaughter and salted, good heavy, 33c.@35c.; Oak Light, Southern, 30c.@32c.; Oak heavy, for Banding, 34c.@36c.; Oak heavy, Spanish, good, all weights, 32c.@34c.; Oak heavy, Cropped, 38c.@46c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 22c@24c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 24c@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres &c., good heavy, 22c@23c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 21½c.@22½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 22½c.@23½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 20½c.@21½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. damaged, all weights, 18½c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. poor, all weights, 12½c.@14c.; Hemlock, slaughter, in rough, 27c.@30c. ₩ lb., on 6 months' credit.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 260 hhds. clayed Cuba, chiefly at 23c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more sought after chiefly at $14 25 for Mess, and $10@$10 10 for Prime, ₩ bbl.; sales 2,100 bbls. Cut Meats continue in request, including Hams at 8c.@8½c., and Shoulders at 6⅛c.@6½c. ₩ lb. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard has not varied essentially; sales, to-day, 400 tcs. and bbls., common to choice, at 10½c.@11c. ₩ lb. Beef rules dull and heavy; sales 230 bbls., in lots, at $8@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$12 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $7@$8 for Country Mess, and $5 50@$6 for do. Prime, ₩ bbl. Beef Hams $15@$18 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in demand at 16c.@22c. for State; 12c.@17c. for Ohio, ₩ lb. Cheese is in fair request at from 8c.@9c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 100 tcs., in lots, at $3 25@$4 12½ ₩ 100 lbs. Heavier sales were reported, but not reliably.

SKINS—Have been in fair request, and sales have been made, during the week, of 95 bales Tampico Goat, 230@260 lbs. average, at 45c. ₩ lb., cash and six months; 10 bales Maracaibo, private terms; 1,500 lbs. Chagres Deer, at 45c. ₩ lb., cash.

SEEDS—About 1,000 bags Calcutta Linseed were sold in Boston a $1 87½ ₩ bushel.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, with sales, to-day, of 870 hhds. Cuba at 5c.@6½c., and 150 boxes Havana on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported to-day of 600 bbls., in lots, at 25½c.@26c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements to-day were very limited. For Liverpool, there were taken 700 bales Cotton at 7-32d.@¼d. ₩ lb. For London, 150 bbls. Rosin at 2s. 6d., and 50 tons Dead Weight at 25s. For Glasgow, 200 bbls. Rosin at 2s. 6d. For Antwerp, 1,000 bags Coffee at ½c., and 1,000 bbls. Rosin at 2s. 6d.

DRY GOODS.

FAMILY LINENS AND HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

Will offer, this morning, a superior line of the above, viz.:

Shirtings—Wamsutta, White Rock, Dwight, Semper Idem, New-York Mills And Water Twist.

Flannels—Ballard Vale, Saxony, Gauze, Welsh, Shaker and Domette.

With a superior assortment of Bleached And Unbleached Canton Flannels.

Also Opera Flannels, in all colors.

Their stock of Shirting and Sheeting Linens, Linen Damasks, Toweling, Napkins, Crash, Doylies, &c., &c., is unsurpassed.

Lace and Muslin Draperies, Marseilles and Toilet Quilts. Full stock constantly on hand.

QUESTIONS FOR THE MILLION. NOS. 351 AND 559 BROADWAY.

TUCKER'S magnificent display of 1,000 COIFFURES AND BOUQUETS.

At prices favorable to all.

Commencing at	$1
In sets, brilliants	2
Do. do., superbly attractive	3
Bridal and colored, supremely beautiful	25

The toilet fixings are irresistible.

351 CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS, GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, &c., Wholesale and retail, at low prices at FERGUSON BROTHERS, Broadway. 351

GREAT SACRIFICE IN EMBROIDERED AND POINT APPLIQUE LACE SETS. Marked down to half the usual prices. An invoice of Point Lace Collars Just opened, which we are selling very low. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

NEW FALL SILKS, AT $1 PER YARD. Just opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway. The best styles of One Dollar SILKS ever offered to the public.

OPENING OF NEW FALL GOODS At retail. A. T. STEWART & CO. Will open on Monday, Aug. 22, for the accommodation of strangers. A rich assortment of every description of DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c., Comprising the choice of the Lyons and Paris Markets. Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

W. & J. MORRISON, No 79 Chambers-st., four doors west of Broadway, Importers and Jobbers of DRESS TRIMMINGS, YANKEE NOTIONS, WOOLEN YARNS, ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, SHETLAND WOOL, &c.

FOR TAILORS AND MERCHANTS. SHANGHAE SILK SLEEVE-LININGS BY THE PACKAGE ONLY. F. DERBY & COMPANY have now in store, 28-inch *Goods, 12-tael, measuring* about 36 yards, adapted to the present fashion of large Sleeves (without piecing.) The cheapest and best goods in the market, and the first of the Parcel. Importing Tailors, No. 57 Walker-st.

MOURNING GOODS—FALL IMPORTATIONS.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has received, per late steamers, a very large stock of Mourning Dress Goods, which are now open for inspection, consisting, in part, of black silks, plaid, striped and Byadere silks, Irish poplins, French poplins and Valencias, English, French and German bombazines, thibets for shawls, all widths; Henrietta and Maltese cloth, Barege, Hernani and Solferino cloth, English crapes, all widths; English crape veils, &c., &c. Also, many novelties too numerous to mention.

N. B.—The above are most desirable goods, and the prices just right.

Observe, W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, Between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

DRY GOODS, FLANNELS, DIAPERS, jaconet and cambric muslins, blankets, merinoes, alpacas, broadcloths, cassimeres, satinets, linens, table cloths, handkerchiefs, &c., muslins, prints, de laines, plaids, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE MAKING THE BEST WOVEN *Skirts*; 15-spring, $1 31; 14-spring, $1 50; 17-spring, $2. Dealers supplied with 5-spring, [illegible] C. L. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 22 Spring, near Bowery.

A LADY WISHES A SITUATION, EITHER in a family or school, as teacher of French, the rudiments of Latin, or higher mathematics, and the English branches; would not object to go South or West. Address, with full particulars, [illegible] New-York.

FANCY GOODS.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE, Importers, No. 37 Maiden-lane, Have now in store their FALL IMPORTATION, which they will receive constant additions during the season. It comprises in part a desirable and complete assortment of SILK NETS, FANCY COMBS AND HAIR-PINS, HEAD-DRESSES AND ORNAMENTS, STEEL GOODS, SHAWL AND SCARF PINS, BELT SLIDES, BUCKLES AND CLASPS, DRESS BUTTONS, BRUSHES, GARTERS. ALSO, Fans, Accordeons, Violin Strings, Perfumeries, Purses, Bags, Watch Guards, Lockets, Steel Pens, Gilt and Fancy Jewelry, and the LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES. all of which they offer to the trade at the lowest market prices and on the most favorable terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at Twelve cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	[illegible] P.M.
North and West Way Mail	[illegible] P.M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad	[illegible] A.M. and [illegible] P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	[illegible] A.M. and [illegible] P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	[illegible] A.M. and [illegible] P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	[illegible] P.M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A.M. Letters should be marked "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Arabia*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New York Post-office to-morrow, Aug. 23 at 2½ o'clock to go by railroad, and at 5 to go by steamboat. The mails will close at the Boston Post-office, in consequence of the early departure of the *Arabia*, at 7 o'clock A.M. of Wednesday.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Hungarian*, from Liverpool on the 10th inst., with four days' later European advices, passed Further Point, on her way to Quebec, on Saturday morning. The general news by this arrival is interesting, though possessing no feature of marked importance. The Conference of Zurich met on the 8th, in accordance with preliminary announcement, but nothing relative to the proceedings had transpired. The three Powers recently engaged in hostilities were each represented by two delegates. Austria by Count Colloredo and Baron Meysenburg; France by Baron Bourqueney and Marquis Bonneville, and Sardinia by Chevalier Desambrois and Chevalier Jocteau. The English Parliament was still engaged in the debate of the Italian question, though in a more subdued tone. In the House of Lords another call had been made for the papers relative to the peace propositions made by England to Austria at the instigation of France, but they were not forthcoming. In the Commons, an address was moved to the Queen declaring against taking part in the proposed European Congress, but after some debate the motion was withdrawn. The subject of the national defences had also again been considered in the House of Lords. The new India Loan bill was finally passed in the Commons on the 9th. The completion of the mammoth steamship *Great Eastern* was formally celebrated on the 8th, by a banquet given on board, which was attended by a large number of distinguished men. The vessel is nearly ready for sea. The stipulations of the treaty arranged between Mr. McLane and the Juarez Government in Mexico, as published in The New-York Times, were attracting attention. The London *Times* thinks the treaty would be beneficial to Mexico herself, as she would be virtually under the sway of the United States, but of course expresses fears that the interests of the foreign bondholders might suffer. The strike in London among the builders had assumed such formidable proportions that the master builders had sought the intervention of Government, but the Home Secretary had declared his inability to interfere. From 20,000 to 40,000 men were unemployed. The Emperor of the French was at the military camp at Chalons. The number of troops from Italy to march through Paris on the 14th, was stated to be 70,000. The King of Sardinia entered Milan on the 7th, accompanied by his Ministers. He was was received with the most enthusiastic acclamations. It is stated that 50,000 French troops are to remain in Italy, owing to the dangerous state of some of the provinces. The aspect of the relations between Austria and Prussia was threatening, and an open rupture was anticipated in some quarters. A favorable effect had been produced at Berlin by the news of the dissolution of the French army on the Rhine, and the order for the concentration of Prussian troops there was to be countermanded. Later advices from India and China are received by this arrival, but there is no news of importance. The markets, both in Liverpool and London, were generally quiet, without any material change in prices. At Liverpool cotton was steady, but not very active, the sales of the three days reaching to only a moderate figure. Breadstuffs were dull, without material change in any article. Provisions steady. Consols, for money, 95[illegible].

The arrival of the steamship *Havana* at New-Orleans puts us in possession of advices from California to the 5th inst., by way of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The steamers which left San Francisco to connect with the steamers from Aspinwall for this port, are reported to have on board upwards of two millions in treasure, and a thousand passengers. Business continued very dull, and a number of arrivals from the Atlantic coast would tend still further to depress prices.

By the *Havana* we also receive important advices from Mexico. The dates from Minatitlan are to the 17th. Miramon, as had been anticipated from the tenor of former advices, had dissolved his Cabinet, though nothing is said relative to the formation of a new one. Marquez had revolted against Miramon at Guadalajara, but was being besieged by the Liberals. Gen. Woll had been defeated by the Liberals in Tamaulipas, with the loss of all his artillery. The Juarez decree, confiscating the Church property, was being carried out, and the Archbishop of Mexico, in consequence, had issued a bull of excommunication against the whole Liberal party. The command of the Liberal army had been assumed by Degollado.

The news from Mexico is considered in Washington as highly encouraging to the Juarez Government, and but little doubt is entertained of the speedy and permanent success of the Liberals. The Archbishop's excommunication is considered as a very harmless proceeding.

We have later advices from Havana by the arrival of the steamer *Baltimore* at Baltimore. There is no news of importance. Sugars were heavy, and in Molasses there was nothing doing. Exchange on New-York had advanced.

Another public institution in Massachusetts has been set on fire by some of its juvenile inmates. The Boston City Hospital, situated on Deer Island, was yesterday morning discovered to be in flames, but, through the prompt energy of the Boston firemen, the main building was saved, the only damage done being to the east wing, which was used for a House of Reformation for Juvenile Offenders. Three boys, confined in the institution, confessed to being implicated in the act of incendiarism. They placed combustibles in the ventilator, and the fire was to have been set at midnight, but the boy who applied the match fortunately overslept himself.

The ship *Commodore*, from Liverpool, lying at the Battery wharf, in Boston, took fire in the lower hold on Saturday, the result, it is believed, of spontaneous combustion. She was scuttled and sunk in 27 feet of water, but was yesterday pumped out again and floated. The damage is not yet known.

By the burning of the main building of Geo. B. Sloat & Co.'s sewing machine manufactory, at Philadelphia, 700 persons were thrown out of employment, but arrangements will be made to set them to work again immediately. The fire was set by an incendiary.

Some twelve hundred passengers left this port on Saturday last by steamers. Of these about seven hundred departed for California by the two lines of steamers, the Mail steamer taking five hundred of the number. The *City of Manchester*, for Cork and Liverpool, carried 119; the *Quaker City*, for Havana, took about 70; the *Fulton*, for Southampton and Havre, also carried 62 passengers, and a large number also took passage on board of the two or three steamers for various Southern ports.

Thirty Mormons, male and female, arrived at this port, on Saturday, from Liverpool, on board the ship *Atlantic*. These emigrants brought with them a variety of choice farm stock for use in this country.

The camp-meeting of the colored Methodists, which is in progress near Flushing, was yesterday visited by large numbers from this City, who went out and returned by the Flushing Railroad from Hunter's Point. The last train to the City consisted of seven passenger and four baggage cars, all of which were crowded. Owing to the surreptitious sale of liquor near the camp ground, there were several fights towards evening, which, however, did not result in any of the parties being seriously hurt.

There was an increase of 40 in the mortality of the city last week, according to the Report of the City Inspector, the entire number of deaths for the week ending Saturday the 19th inst. being 719. The majority of the deaths were young children, 511 being of ten years and under, and 442 under two years of age. There were 145 victims of cholera infantum. There were 16 deaths from violent causes. According to the nativity table of the whole number of deaths 580 were natives of the United States, 96 of Ireland, 24 of Germany, 11 of Great Britain, and the remainder of various foreign countries.

The Haggerty *habeas corpus* case came to a somewhat abrupt conclusion on Saturday; Justice Ingraham and the counsel for both parties appearing to have reached the conclusion that the petitioner was insane. In accordance with a suggestion from Justice Ingraham, Mr. Fogerty said that although he had many more witnesses ready to prove insanity, he would close his case; and Mr. Shafer expressed his concurrence in the opinion that his client was not of sound mind, and said that on Monday he would give a statement of his connection with the case. The case was therefore adjourned until Monday morning.

On Saturday only 1,000 bales of Cotton were sold, including Middling Upland at 11½c. ℔ ℔. Flour was in active request, at improved prices for the low grades. Wheat and Oats were more freely dealt in. Corn was very quiet. Provisions were in demand. Pork was dearer. Coffee was actively inquired for at full rates. Sugars and Molasses were in fair request. The movements in other branches of trade were not specially important.

The Republicans in the Field.

In another part of our columns will be found a Circular issued by the Republican National Committee. The document, which may be regarded as the first official demonstration of that Party in reference to the canvass of 1860, emanates from Albany under date of the 16th instant, though first published at Cincinnati. It does not announce the time and place for holding the National Convention. Indeed, no allusion is made to that body, the Circular confining itself mainly to suggestions concerning consultation and preliminary action; to which subjects at this early day it solicits the attention of Republican politicians. The topics thus formally brought to the notice of those who are to conduct the campaign in behalf of the Republicans, are briefly stated in the Circular, as follows:

"*First*—A thorough understanding and interchange of sentiments and views between the Republicans of every section of the country.

Second—An effective organization of the Republican voters of each State, county and town, so that our Party may know its strength and its deficiencies, its power and its needs, before we engage in the Presidential struggle.

Third—The circulation of well-considered documents, making clear the position of the Republican Party, and exposing the dangerous character of the principles and policy of the Administration.

Fourth—Public addresses in localities where they are desired and needed, by able champions of the Republican cause.

Fifth—A large and general increase of the circulation of Republican journals throughout the country."

The Committee add, that "to give practical effect to these suggestions an adequate amount of money will be required," which timely admonition embodies a hint of the most important character. A Presidential canvass can no more be successfully carried on without the "sinews of war" than can a military campaign. In both the "spoils" constitute, indeed, a powerful incentive, but they are a reward never to be reached without adequate preliminary disbursements.

The Committee, however, do not altogether overlook the subject of platforms. On the contrary, they declare it "the duty of Republicans to adhere to their principles as enunciated at Philadelphia," although admitting that "some of the exciting incidents of the election of 1856 have been partially disposed of."

Precisely what is meant to be concealed by this convenient veil of ambiguous phrases it is not easy to divine. The "exciting incidents" of the contest which resulted in the election to the Presidency of Mr. James Buchanan, were at the time supposed to involve the vital principles of the Republican organization. If those incidents have indeed been "partially disposed of" then the Republican platform of 1856 is "partially" eaten away and fallen down. Do the Republicans mean to take their stand upon the rickety ruins of that once famous edifice?

The most "exciting incident" of the election of 1856 was unquestionably the conflict in Kansas. That conflict is now virtually over. The admission of Kansas as a Free State is now a foregone conclusion. No rational Southern man will deliberately evoke the ghost of 1856 to trouble the coming battle. No living issue of like shape can be looked for in any of the questions now growing on the public attention. Why should the repeal of the Missouri Compromise be brought forward next year for discussion? On what ground can we next year be asked to fight out the stern debate upon the extension of Slavery into Free territory? Where is the territory to be threatened as Kansas was with the armed establishment of the institution of Slavery?

The grand enduring secular conflict between the theory of Slavery and the theory of Freedom is alive, indeed; nor can the wisest statesmen foresee with happy faith the day of its decease and burial. But Presidential struggles are born of the day and the hour. They can neither be begun nor carried out upon deep eternal issues, unless these issues take a form of immediate practical interest, touching masses of men at the quick, and impelling emphatic instant action. On the mere general issue of opposition to Slavery and the Slave Power, the Republican Party can do but little more to make themselves felt in the broad field of national politics than the Whig Party did in 1852, with their assumption on general principles of the sanctity of Compromises; Fugitive Slave Laws, and Missouri arrangements both included. In the present aspect of the political world it is plain enough that the battle of 1860 must be fought as the Whigs fought their battle in 1848—without any specific platform at all. The real strength of the hopes of the Republican Party in the actual state of affairs, lies in the discreditable condition and the disgraceful history of the existing Administration. It is as a national opposition, not as a sectional organization, that the Republicans must look for victory in 1860, if they are to win it at all. Of course, if the South should madly unite in demanding the restoration of the Slave-trade, and the Democratic Party should still more madly bend to that demand, the Republicans would have the game in their hands at once, with "incidents" far more "exciting" even than those of 1856. But in the present very uncertain aspect of this movement at the South, it must be regarded as a rash step, and even as a downright blunder on the part of the Republicans, that their National Committee should have meddled at all with the Philadelphia Platform.

Laisser couler les evenements, is as sound a maxim in public affairs as in the diplomacy of private life. Time does not like to be seized by the forelock, and it is never safe to take that liberty with him, unless it is clear that once seized he can never escape again till his treasure has been wrung from him. In the present utterly anomalous and chaotic state of national politics in this country, it is peculiarly unwise to attempt to force the future. If the Republicans are sure of their organization they will do well to strengthen that, and leave the development of "exciting incidents" to their antagonists.

The Cleanly Face of the City.

It is very refreshing to be able to write of the condition of the public streets without dilating upon the stupidity and indolence, the recklessness and dishonesty of our Municipal officers. We enjoy this refreshment to-day. We can speak for once of the keepers of our highways in as lofty strains of praise as Philadelphians habitually use when speaking of their men in authority. It is possible to refer to our City Inspector with congratulation, and point to his work with pride. Here we are in the middle of the dog-days, yet the streets for the most part are free from filth, inodorous and wholesome. We are neither smothered in dust nor swamped in mud. Financially, too, the Department to which we trace the public cleanliness or filth is unwontedly free from taint and suspicion. For which agreeable position of affairs, under Providence, let us thank the Mayor, who never wearied of nominating candidates for the City Inspectorship during dark days, when none seemed less likely to be chosen than the nominees;—the Aldermen, who never were thanked before for anything, that they bolted their bad programme, and indulged in the luxury of doing their duty, just in the nick of time;—and Mr. Delavan, that he is, to the best of his ability, keeping the promises that not he, but the wishes of the people, made when he was sworn into office. Mr. Delavan entered upon the City Inspectorship in June, and has now been busy for some two months in reorganizing a department more thoroughly debauched and prostituted than any other known to the Charter. In this time, without having made any desperate changes in his corps of assistants, or blustering much about reforms, he has managed to ferret out most of the hoary abuses of his office, to detect and caulk several threatening leaks, to ride out a storm brewed by the Offal Contractors for his special distraction, to put the dead-animal contract into a shape, which at least saves the City from positive damage, and is not likely to cause any more trouble for some time to come, and to give us, meanwhile, cleaner streets and more freedom from tainted air than we have before enjoyed for many years. The Press and the people have had a common experience of the perils of puffing brooms that sweep clean while they are new. Mr. Delavan really seems bent upon playing the entirely original part of a model City Inspector; but we would not yet advise the clergy to send down deputations to bless him, the medical men to vote him thanks in their grave academy, the sewing-girls to tender him a quilted gown of compliments, nor the speech-making public to present him with a service of plate. These things were once very extensively tried upon a certain model Mayor, and several who took part in such demonstrations have not boasted much of them since. It would hardly be fair in this "fast" age to wait until a man is dead before pronouncing his eulogy, but it is certainly safe to wait till the axles of his official chariot begin to glow with the friction of the wheels before going into raptures about his skill as a whip, or panegyrizing the sure success of his administration. Mr. Delavan will please to wait till we see if he rounds the circle at the pace he starts with. He "gathers well," as the jockeys say, but let us see how he comes up on the home stretch.

The street-cleaning is not yet done by contract, as the Charter commands, but that is a matter the Aldermen must answer for. Hemmed in by the resolutions they have adopted, there was no way for the present incumbent but to do things according to the alternative provisions of the Charter. So the whole City is cleaned by days' work, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, through the agency of the Ward Inspector. The Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards are swept by the same men who originally had a contract therefor, but for two years past have had a simple agreement with the Mayor, Comptroller, and City Inspector. There are not wanting complaints that these and several other up-town Wards do not enjoy the presence of the broom and hoe as frequently as men of millenial aspirations would desire; and some supposed that when the cobble-stones reappeared along the surface they would emerge with a more lustrous face, but the croakers are wonderfully in the minority, and satisfaction with the aspect of the streets remarkably general. For the maintenance of public cleanliness in Broadway and the principal thoroughfares of the First, Second and Third Wards, Mr. Delavan holds himself directly responsible. For $100 a night he has Broadway swept, six times a week, and Park-row, Beekman, Ann, Nassau, Fulton, John, Maiden-lane, Liberty, Cedar, Pine, Wall, William, Cortlandt, Dey, Barclay and Warren streets, three nights in the week. As more economical than Paddy-power alone, to accomplish this task he employs three machine-sweepers, which require two gangs of twenty men each to follow them and load the wind-rows into carts. In the streets named we have every style of pavement represented—Russ on Broadway, the Belgian on Fulton and Park-row, the iron on Cortlandt from Washington to Broadway, and cobble-stones on all the rest. As the machines behave well on these, it is probable that Mr. Delavan will soon invoke their aid for some of the upper wards. The old trouble about the use of Croton for sprinkling is ended. The Water Commissioners permit just as much of their precious fluid to be dispensed as the Inspector chooses to ask for. The arrangements for dumping the dirt are not by any means yet what they should be, and the next reform will probably be in that direction.

Meanwhile the fact is proven that clean streets are just as cheap as dirty ones. The expenses in the Department, up to this day, fall short of their sum at this time last year. Of the appropriation of $300,000, nearly one-half is still left on call, though the year was half out six weeks ago, and the economy of the past two months was not inaugurated at its start. The current expenses are some $5,000 a week for these purposes, so that, for a wonder, there is not likely to be a deficiency to provide for under this head in the Comptroller's next estimate. An honest, economical management of any department of the Municipal Government has an odd taste in the mouth of people who have so long fed on bitter herbs, but it relishes well. The experiment now begun should not fail for lack of recognition and support; nor should it be allowed to stop until an entirely new era has been ushered in. Within five years, we ought to see the spectacle of the metropolis keeping itself in perfect cleanliness without one dollar's expense to the tax-payers. Rightly managed, the sweepings and excrescences of the City would, within the time named, not only pay all the expenses of their removal, but roll a handsome fortune in the way of profits into the pockets of honest contractors. A city surrounded by market-gardens has no more reason to be burdened for the removal of its refuse organic matter, than a farmer has to be at charges for the disposition of the contents of his stable-yard. Our successors will find our post their richest source of revenue.

The Middle Ages in Mexico.

If the people of the United States were suddenly to learn that the Ordeal by Fire had been reëstablished on their Western borders—that a Feudal Monarchy had been erected within marching distance of New-Orleans—or that the worship of Baal and Ashtaroth had been just ordained by law in the provinces of the two Canadas—it is possible that some slight interest might be awakened by the startling information. An incident not less amazing, not less inconsistent with our ordinary notions of life in the New World than any of these, has just chequered the even flow of revolutions and counter-revolutions in the Republic of Mexico. But who will bestow one moment's thought upon the morning's Mexican news?

In one paragraph of that news we find it stated that the head of the Mexican Church has thought fit, in his archiepiscopal wisdom, to excommunicate the entire Liberal Party; and, in another, we learn that Gen. Degollado, the present chief of the Liberal army, has promised to reduce the Capital within a couple of months if he can raise three millions of dollars and an army of forty thousand men.

For the act of wholesale excommunication an historical parallel must be looked for in a very dark epoch of the middle ages. It is a faithful exhibition of the arrogance of the Mexican Church, of its despotic character, and of the power that it has been accustomed and is still ready to wield. It is also a melancholy illustration of popular ignorance and superstition that the promulgation of a manifesto so pompously absurd should be possible in the face of Mexican public opinion. An Archiepiscopal excommunication in the Mexico of 1859, is a more astounding thing than a Papal interdict in the England of seven centuries ago. The Holy Father himself, strong in the knowledge that he is an inevitable necessity of European politics, has not ventured upon a similar step with his rebellious children of Piedmont. If the Mexican people shall treat the action of their Metropolitan with anything like consideration; if they shall fail to regard this anathema as the merest empty drivel, we may take the comfortable assurance to our hearts that clerical despotism is more firmly fixed in that Continent which has been the boasted home of Republican progress than in the Peninsula of Italy itself.

We have, on more than one occasion, demonstrated that the enemy against which every Mexican patriot should arm is the Mexican Church. It is vain to talk of a Constitutional Government while the Church is hostile to its establishment and holds the revenues of the country in its nervous grasp. No Government can be carried on, laws cannot be executed, nor can justice be administered, without means; and the means which, in civilized countries are devoted to these purposes are, in Mexico, monopolized by the Church. While the power of that politico-religious organization exists, the history of Mexico will continue to be the same bloody record of civil strife that it has ever been from the day of its independence until now. The first step for a Liberal Party to take is to restore the revenues of the country to their legitimate channel, and to force the Church to disgorge for the benefit of the State, all that she has stolen from the State during a long reign of robbery and fraud. Our advices, published in to-day's paper, state that the decree of Juarez against the Church property is carrying out—a fact which sufficiently accounts for the ban of excommunication; but we doubt very much whether the law will be properly executed until the Liberal Party has obtained a decided ascendancy, with the possession of the Capital.

It will be seen, with regret, that the triumph of the Liberal cause is as uncertain, or even more uncertain than ever. Degollado says that it will take three millions of dollars and forty thousand men to capture the City of Mexico. His estimate, probably, is not an exaggeration, for he has experience of the Power to be overturned before the first important move towards the erection of a free Government and the tranquilization of the country can be effected. And where, it will be asked, are these men and this money to come from? The Mexican Liberals are in perishing want of money or of some aid equally material. They have it not themselves, and can only obtain it from foreign sources. Without it, all their efforts must be regarded as worse than useless, for even a return to Church tyranny and extortion is better than an existence of perpetual and barbarous strife. We have urged that aid to Mexico should come from the United States—not an aid in money which would soon vanish before fruitless struggles and misdirected efforts; but such an aid as the formal authority of the United States alone can grant—an aid that, giving peace to Mexico, would advance our commercial interests and greatly enlarge our influence over the American Continent. If the United States do not speedily undertake the responsibility of so obvious a duty we trust that it will be assumed by some other civilized Power, so that law and order, even at the expense of her political independence, may be restored to distracted Mexico, and that the great interests at stake there may be saved from utter demolition.

Western Railway Traffic.—Business on the railroads leading from the West to the seaboard, does not promise any material improvement during the approaching autumn, notwithstanding the Western crops are good and the Western people much in need of money. The causes are obvious. In the early Summer the agricultural mind was elated by a prospect of high prices. The European war was relied on to continue at least a year, and it is probable that the Italians themselves are not more thoroughly disgusted with Louis Napoleon's sudden peace than the farmers of Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio. Prices have fallen seventy-five per cent. in consequence of that unlucky conference of the two Emperors at Villafranca, and the holders of Western grain refuse to sell. Most of it will, therefore, remain in first hands till Spring, to be parted with then, perchance, for even less than it would bring now. But hope springs eternal in the farmer's breast, and the husbandman's chief peculiarity is his abiding belief in higher prices yet to come. Uncontrollable necessities, however, will doubtless force many growers into disposing of their crops without delay, and in this way we may expect to see a certain stimulus imparted before long to the freight business. But the great bulk of the crop will not move this Fall.

In view of the existing state of things, Western merchants are buying sparingly, so that the trade in both directions is limited.

Whether the farmers are pursuing a wise course, is a point which it is useless to discuss. They are apt to fancy that they know their own business best, and to doubt the good faith of those who assume to advise them, contrary to their inclinations. There is no logic which can convince a wheat-grower that his grain will not be worth more next May than now. And if he can stave off his creditors till that time, we may be sure he will do it.

Gentile Gatherings.

The opinion prevails in all New-England villages that young Yankees, like young trees, flourish best when transplanted; that it is better for the nursery itself to be thinned out often, and that the sapling stands a better chance of growing up and shooting out great branches, either for fruit or for shade, when removed from its parent earth, even if the new soil it is planted in is less rich and cultivated than the old. How much this opinion has benefited the rest of the world, we need not stop now to remark—nor how much the West in particular owes to its early adoption at the East. It is a fact, however, that many of the most flourishing New-England towns are not growing in their population. They are like springs that have been bubbling on the hill-sides for a century, but yield no greater volume of water now than they did a hundred years ago. The gushing energy, skill and enterprise of these towns are perpetually running off to water distant villages and gladden prairies far away. To estimate the value of such towns to the Commonwealth, you must look not at home, but everywhere else. To study the statistics of such places, and from a comparison of their present with their past population or valuation, to infer their actual significance in the State, is just as idle as it would be to take account of last year's yield of grain without including the wide harvests that nod to-day, rich with the scattered seed from "Ceres bounteous horn." The only marvel is how these mothers of America maintain themselves in such unabated prosperity, considering how lavishly they have scattered their wealth. Their history gloriously illustrates the principle that he who gives freely, grows by giving. The brighter the sun shines, the faster multiply the objects that reflect its glory and send back its generous warmth.

Yet there is one melancholy phase in this feature of our national life. Universal emigration from the place of birth has weakened all local ties in our land, and impaired the sanctities of the family relation. Our Police records, the reports of Courts that take cognizance of applications for divorce, and the admitted experience of vast numbers of individuals, all testify to the existence and extent of this great mischief.

Against this tendency our Historical Societies struggle with decent energy. Every new issue of quaint magazines, devoted to hunting up and publishing family records, makes some head against it. It is of no great importance, perhaps, to the huge world, that the story of the Wigginses or the Jubbletons should be accurately preserved in all its ramifications through two centuries of pumpkin-planting, sea-faring, quill-driving, wheat-growing respectability. But it is of a very real importance to the whole fabric of American society that the ties which bind these busy, enterprising creatures to one another, to the ideal commonwealth of a family, and to the State, should be felt and cared for by every man and woman of them all.

In like manner is good service done, better than the careless reader may have fancied, to the real interests of the nation, by such gatherings as are now crowding Rhode Island Newport with its returned sons and daughters, and will soon be making little Connecticut Norwich unwontedly populous. These reunions will no doubt add largely to the tide of windy oratory, which never ceases to chafe the wearied surface of our continent, and they will confer an evanescent greatness on many whose chronic state is small enough. These are consequences equally obvious and tolerable. Everybody knows that such "offences must come" at such times. But how light they are when weighed with the less easily appreciable good which such occasions bring with them!

They forge new links between the individual and his kind. They touch old chords of tenderness and loyalty in hundreds of human hearts. They rekindle the flickering flame on many a family altar. They bring together the remotest States of our Union, and soften many thoughts fast growing into hardest enmity.

When the wandering Yankee goes back, carpet-bag in hand, to the old home, his first feeling is one of wonder at the beauty of the landscape; the fields glow with a fresher verdure; the trees cast a mellower, deeper shade; the sky looks down with a warmer smile upon it than ever before; the hills that in his boyhood bounded his vision have strangely sunk; the mountain that was taller then than Alp or Apennine, has settled in its foundations; the broad river has shrunk to a rill, but the hills are clothed in velvet, the lessened mountain's beauty is more spiritually magnificent, and the rill has more music in the ear than the river ever had in the memory.

The wanderer returned feels, too, more forcibly perhaps than ever before, that he has been living long years; that he is growing old indeed; that it is time for him to take serious account of all that he has lost and gained in his crowded experience. Dull, indeed, must be the brain, and sluggish the heart, in which no good, no generous impulses are quickened by such a brief and vivid retrospect of the pilgrimage of life. Nor do these celebrations bring harvests of good to the individuals only who take part in them. The places in which they are held "renew their youth like the eagles" in the contact of these truant, not prodigal, sons, come back to do them reverence. The old County of Berkshire, in Massachusetts, became a name and fame throughout the land through that grand reunion to which, ten years ago, it summoned its orators and its poets, its tough-fisted Western farmers, and its merchant-princes of the East. It would be a curious thing to compute the number of Berkshire emigrants who since that time have drifted back to their cradle county, there to replant themselves for the Winter of their years; the number of old farm-houses that have been since propped up and made habitable; the venerable trees that have taken since then a new lease of verdure and stateliness, from the watchful care of a thrice-grateful generation.

For the sake, then, of all parties concerned, the growth within our borders of what may be fairly called the "Gentile instinct," is a wholesome sign of the times. It is a happy contradiction of the centrifugal force that makes at once the material strength and the moral weakness of the nation; and it will do a great work for us all, not the less efficiently that it shall be done under cover of much nonsense, unobtrusively, silently and secretly, in the hidden places of hundreds of hearts.

The Conventions.—Both parties—Democratic and Republican—have commenced the selection of delegates to their respective State Conventions in September. The Republicans hold theirs at Syracuse on the 7th of that month; the Democrats meeting at Syracuse also, but a week later. With the latter, the [illegible] question will be the mode of choosing delegates to the Charleston Convention; with the former, what to do about the Know-Nothings. Both the Conventions [illegible] possessing leaders competent and willing to arrange all such matters, thus saving [illegible] delegates from all trouble in the premises.

There will be little difficulty in either party about the legitimate business of the Conventions. State tickets can be readily arranged; indeed that work will be substantially performed beforehand, by experienced persons, fully qualified for the task. Under our present system of salaries, the pressure for nominations is not oppressively great. The majority of politicians are unfortunately not rich enough to take a post at $2,500, when it will cost them $3,000 or $4,000 to live in Albany. Very naturally, therefore, the only offices eagerly sought after are those which promise some remunerative contingencies, such as the posts of Canal Commissioner and State-Prison Inspector. If there shall be only two tickets in the field, some interest will attach to the contest from its supposed bearing upon Presidential nominations, and a lively struggle may on that account be made. In case the Americans conclude to run a ticket of their own, matters will be somewhat complicated, without, however, materially damaging the aspect of the canvass, so far as its connection with national politics is concerned.

The Feline Thermometer.—If there be any individuals among us addicted to the unfashionable habit of taking care of business which does not concern himself, and willing to undertake, in his own person, the duties of an association for the prevention of cruelty to animals, we would suggest, as an object for his sympathy, the cats belonging to families who are out of town. Left to shift for themselves, from the first of July to the first of September, these hapless animals roam up and down the streets all the Summer through, like small lions, seeking whom they may devour. They make night hideous with their cries of hunger, and in the day disturb the composure of families who remain in town, by obtruding rudely upon the privacy of their kitchens. Their appearance on the sidewalks in vast numbers marks the heat of the season as surely as do the deaths by sunstroke or the railway returns. It is their period of suffering, their Ramazan of mortification. We should be afraid to publish an estimate of the Summer mortality among these domestic demons, resulting from sheer starvation.

But famine is not the only foe which decimates their lamentable ranks. Boys of a sportsmanlike turn of mind "shy" at them on every fence; maturer Nimrods pick them off with parlor pistols on remote sheds and convenient back piazzas, not without peril to pensive young ladies and housemaids of a contemplative character. All this killing, however, fails to abate the cats decisively. They remain the small but multitudinous Macbeths of the metropolis, "murdering sleep" for thousands of fagged and weary souls. Nothing but a benevolent institution will meet the exigencies of the case. Who will found, who administer it? We have citizens enough willing to "die and endow a college." Our present want is of some person public-spirited enough to perish in endowing not one, but a million homeless cats.

The Camp-Meeting at Flushing.

Flushing annually about the month of August enjoys in its immediate vicinity a camp-meeting which is regularly gotten up under the auspices of the colored people from various religious societies in this City. This year the meeting began on Friday last, and is advertised to continue until next Sabbath, if the good work should prosper. The branch of Zion Church, under the ministerial charge of the Rev. Wm. Bumer, are the immediate patrons of this year's meeting, but there are present delegations from the Bethel Union, and other churches of colored Methodists, both in this City and from the villages on Long Island. About twenty tents are pitched upon the ground, which is a pleasant grove situated about two miles from the Flushing Railroad Dépôt, on the line of the Jamaica Plank Road. Yesterday being "a great day" at the encampment, the grove was visited by large numbers of people—colored and white—in about equal proportions, to witness the peculiar modes of worship adopted by these out-of-door meetings, and, as the sequel proved, on the part of some to have a good time generally. More than four thousand persons, it was estimated, went from this City yesterday over the Flushing Railroad, from Hunter's Point—a majority of whom visited the Camp-meeting. Every species of vehicle was put in requisition to carry people to the place. Farm wagons, hay carts, and furniture wagons, trucks, stages and carrioles, as well as the smaller description of conveyances, filled the road, and kept the dust in lively motion throughout the day. The "Rules" of the meeting forbade the selling of liquors within the inclosures of the ground, but there were tents and booths scattered on all sides, many of them lining the avenue leading to the ground, where every kind of refreshments were offered for sale, and were purchased by the dry and hungry multitude with avidity. Barrels of cider stood on tap in the tails of rickety wagons, flanked with piles of gingerbread and mince-pies, and lager-bier, bottled soda, fruit, oysters, abundant on every hand. A large number of the tents on the ground are used as boarding-places, where meals are dispensed at 30 cents each, and those interested are evidently making a profitable business of this feature of the enterprise. One woman, who had two boarding-tents last season, made $300 clear of all expenses, and this year the same person, with an eye to the main chance, has three boarding-tents in full operation on the ground, all of them well patronized. In the rear of these tents, which are placed in a semi circle about the preacher's stand, are stoves and other arrangements for cooking, and the food served up is of the most substantial kind. Judging from observation, however, there must have been intoxicating liquors in considerable quantities secretly dispensed upon the ground, for towards evening several fights occurred about the encampment which was evidently traceable to this cause. Thus far the spirit of the meeting is rather dull. The groups of colored people who gathered around their tents yesterday, to chant their peculiar melodies, were the centre of attraction to crowds of white people, who appeared to take great pleasure in listening to their singing. The Rev. Mr. Jones, from Philadelphia, held forth during the afternoon, and being an intelligent man, and an agreeable speaker, was listened to with considerable attention. At the close of the afternoon service the road was soon thronged with carriages, and people on foot returning to their homes. Such was the rush of passengers that they were obliged to place seven passenger and four baggage cars upon the Flushing Railroad, in order to bring the people to the City. They all arrived in good time and without accident.

Obituary.

Mr. Charles L. Porter, Esq., formerly Postmaster of Hartford, Conn., died at Auburn, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 12, and was buried from the Centre Church, in Hartford, on Sunday. He resided for some years before his death in East Hartford, but moved from there to Auburn, the residence of his only daughter, about twelve months since. He died of paralytic convulsions.

A telegraphic dispatch, dated Rockland, Me., Aug. 20, says that Ettie, the eldest of the Denin children, the well-known performing troupe, died in that city that morning, after being sick a week with cholera morbus. Her funeral will take place at Rockbottom on Tuesday morning.

The Narragansett (Mass.) *Weekly* records the death of Susanna Harvey, aged 100 years, 6 months and 27 days. Her husband was in the war of the Revolution, and she had long been in the receipt of a pension from the Government. Her funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Elihu Cheeseborough, of Stonington, who is in the 91st year of his age.

Visit from an English Sportsman.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Beacon Lodge, Cumberland, July 28, 1859.

Sir:—Permit me, through the medium of your paper, to address a few words to my Brother Sportsmen in the United States.

An opportunity which I have often longed for has been afforded me of paying a visit to New-York, starting from Liverpool, for the express purpose of fraternizing with the disciples of St. Hubert, shaking hands with my Transatlantic brethren, and, with the advice of my brother sportsmen, proceeding through a portion of the cultivated country to the magnificent Prairies, gathering by the way all information—scientific, agricultural, and ornithological—that it is possible for me to collect. My stay in the United States must of necessity be limited, but, under the blessing of Heaven, I hope, ere my return to spend my Christmas in England, to have achieved and learnt enough to enable me to tell my countrymen a tale, and to point out to them the route and the outlay required, for others, in future times, to follow my example.

I shall bring with me some of my Hounds and Dogs, the faithful companions of my leisure hours, and throw myself on that kindness which, from my experience of American character in other climes, I am convinced was never by a stranger sought in vain. I expect to arrive at New-York on or about the third of September. Your obedient humble servant,

GRANTLY F. BERKELEY.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SCANDALOUS CONDUCT—ELOPEMENTS AND ARRESTS.—Mr. DAVID DAWSON, a cabinet-maker, of Boonton, N. J., and JOHN FERRIS, of the same place, who had been in the employ of the former, were arrested on Saturday by Officers GILLMORE and FARRA, of the Third Ward, on a charge of larceny. The prisoners were taken before Alderman BRADY, and the following statement was made against them by JAMES MUNN, also of Boonton, N. J. The latter says that his wife left her home on Friday last, in company with her sister and two children, aged respectively three and five years, to visit some friends about five miles distant. They did not return that night, and he learned from the stage driver that they had gone to Newark instead of their proposed destination. His suspicions were excited, and in the morning he followed in pursuit. In Newark he was informed that his wife and sister had gone to New-York the previous evening in company with two gentlemen, taking the children with them, and directing the baggage, which was still in Newark, to be forwarded next day. The husband came on to New-York, procured the assistance of the Police, who immediately decided that the best way to find out the fugitives would be to watch the baggage, which was sent on according to direction. Shortly after its arrival the prisoners called for it, and while one was assisting in placing it on the cart the other paid the freight, and desired that it should be taken to the Globe Hotel, corner of William and Frankfort streets. At this stage of the proceedings the arrest was made, and the proceedings before Alderman BRADY for larceny instituted, this being the only complaint which the circumstances would sustain at that time. To-day Mr. MUNN will prefer a charge of abduction against the men, in addition to that of larceny. The women and children were found at the Globe Hotel. The husband exhibited much emotion at recovering his little ones, and endeavored to bring about a reconciliation with his errant wife, but she was impervious to all his advances. She claimed that he had once left her for six months, and also that he often ill-used her, while DAWSON always treated her kindly. Both prisoners were committed to the Tombs. DAWSON is said to be a married man, and has a son ten years of age with him.

FOUND DEAD ON THE HUDSON RIVER ROAD.—An inquest was held yesterday at Manhattanville by Coroner JACKMAN upon the remains of a German named NICHOLAS BOHM, 31 years of age, who was found dead near the track of the Hudson River Railroad, about 7 o'clock on Saturday evening. LOUIS RIEBLE testified that on Thursday evening deceased and himself were returning from Niagara Falls, via the Hudson River Railroad, and when near Manhattanville he suddenly missed his friend. Mr. RIEBLE also stated that he had the train stopped, and a search for the missing man was made, but without success. Deceased was not intoxicated, but seemed a few moments before his disappearance to be in an unsettled state of mind. The body was found near Fort Washington, lying face downwards, in a pool of blood, but there were no marks of violence about it except a small scratch on the face. The watch and money of deceased were found on the remains, and the presumption is that the unfortunate man either jumped or fell off the cars while in motion, and had been killed by the fall. A verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered. The body was handed over to the friends for interment.

SUICIDE WHILE INSANE.—Mr. NOBLE G. MINOR, of No. 126 Cameron-street, committed self-destruction yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a razor. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest, and the evidence showed that deceased for some time past had been subject to periods of temporary insanity, in one of which he performed the fatal act. A daughter of deceased was in the room a few minutes before, when, observing her father's condition, and anticipating trouble, she left for assistance. On her return deceased was found standing before a mirror in the act of putting an end to his life. Mrs. MINOR was at church when the sad affair occurred, and knew nothing of it until she reached home. Mr. MINOR is said to have been a man of considerable property, and was much respected by his neighbors. No cause but that of temporary insanity is given for the commission of the melancholy deed, and a verdict of "Suicide while laboring under an attack of temporary insanity" was rendered.

LAUNCH OF A NEW STEAMER.—About 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon Mr. SAMUEL SNEEDEN launched from his ship-yard at Greenpoint a screw-steamship called the *Richard B. Cuyler*, owned by the American Atlantic Steamship Company Line, to be run between here and Savannah. The following are her dimensions: Length on deck, 245 feet; breadth of beam, 42 feet; depth of hold, 26 feet, and 1,800 tons. She will have two direct-acting steam-hammer engines, of 70-inch cylinder and four-foot stroke; also, two tubular boilers, which, with the engines, will be placed amidships. Her propeller is four-bladed, and of cast iron, supported by a wrought iron post.

FOR EUROPE.—The British screw steamer *City of Manchester*, Capt. KENNEDY, left this port on Saturday for Cork and Liverpool, with 119 passengers and $440,000 in specie. The steamship *Fulton*, Capt. HOPS, left at noon on Saturday for Southampton and Havre, carrying 68 passengers and $416,260 in specie. Among her passengers are Mr. and Mrs. JAMES GALLATIN, of this City, Mr. HACHETTE, bearer of dispatches to Belgium, Mr. JAMES ADGER, of Charleston, and M. PAUL LAIR, of the French theatre. The steamship *Quaker City*, Capt. SHUFELDT, left at 2 P. M. on Saturday from her pier, foot of Spring-street, North River. She carries out 70 passengers.

HORRIBLE DEATH OF A CHILD.—Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday, at No. 164 West Thirtieth street, upon the remains of a boy, 4 years of age named JOHN FALVEY, who met his death by falling into a mass of burning refuse in the rear of the saltpetre factory of GEO. R. HENDERSON, No. 152 West Thirtieth-street. The lad's hands and feet were shockingly burned—the fingers and toes having been entirely consumed by the intense heat. The jury, in their verdict, censured the proprietor of the factory for the insecure condition of the area.

THE WEEKLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The report of the Superintendent of the New-York Hospital, for the week ending Aug. 19, shows that on the 12th of August there were in the Hospital 199 surgical cases and 72 for medical treatment; there had been admitted, Aug. 19, 33 surgical and 26 medical cases; discharged cured or relieved 30 surgical and 20 medical patients; died, 3 surgical and 5 medical patients. The number remaining at date was 199 surgical and 73 medical patients—in all 272, of which 221 were males and 51 females.

EXCURSIONS TO FLUSHING.—The steamer *Beach Dean* has been purchased by a company recently organized among the citizens of Flushing, and, with a new steamboat soon to be put under contract, will constitute a line between this City and Flushing. The new boat is to be of light draft, built and finished in modern style, and calculated to "travel" with any steamer of her size upon the river. The *Dean* now makes several trips from Fulton Market daily, carrying parties or individuals upon excursions at a reduction from the regular fare.

CAMPHENE ACCIDENT.—A woman named O'NEILL was admitted into the City Hospital on Saturday, suffering from severe burns received by the explosion of a camphene lamp. The accident took place aboard the sloop *Hope*, where PETER O'NEILL, the woman's husband was employed. The latter was attempting to fill the lamp when lighted. The vessel's cabin also caught fire, but no material damage was done to it.

FOUND DROWNED.—The Deputy Health Officer, Dr. WALSER, while on a visit to the lower Quarantine, yesterday, on the propeller *Rescue*, discovered the body of a man afloat. It was taken on board and brought to the upper Quarantine, and the Coroner notified. The deceased appeared to have been a laboring man, and had an anchor marked on his right hand with India-ink. He had a watch in his pocket. The body is much decomposed.

FATAL VEHICLE ACCIDENT.—THOMAS FARRELL, who was run over by a horse and wagon, last Friday, in Broadway, near Fifty-second-street, died yesterday from his injuries. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest at the late residence of deceased, in Seventh-avenue, when a verdict of "Death from injuries received by being run over by a vehicle, to the jury unknown," was rendered. Deceased was 45 years of age.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—MICHAEL LOGAN, employed by the Hudson River Railroad Company, while coming to the City on the 9 o'clock train, Friday, in an intoxicated condition, fell off the cars and was shockingly mutilated. His right arm was cut off, and his body cut in various places. Officers HOWE and SMITH, on his arrival in the City, conveyed him to the Hospital, where his recovery is not expected.

ACCIDENT.—Two quite small boys, named MICHAEL SCULLY and JOHN BOHNY, while playing in front of HENDRICK's chloride of lime manufactory, No. 152 West Thirtieth-street, fell among some lime, and before they could be rescued, were so severely burned that their recovery is deemed doubtful.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—One of the prisoners at Blackwell's Island, named FANNY WHEELER, while bathing in the river on Saturday, waded beyond her depth and was drowned. Deceased was an Irishwoman 40 years of age. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest.

KILLED BY A STACK OF TIMBER.—MICHAEL MCCARTHY, 45 years of age, died at the New-York Hospital yesterday from the effect of injuries received at Jersey City by the falling of a heavy piece of timber upon him, as he was engaged in building a dock. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—MICHAEL TOBIN, who was run over on Friday night by an express train of the Hudson River Road, died at the New York Hospital yesterday, from the effect of his injuries. An inquest by Coroner SCHIRMER resulted in a verdict of "Accidental death."

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The United States mail steamship *Star of the West*, A. G. GRAY, Esq., Commander, also left on Saturday, for Aspinwall, with the United States mails and five hundred passengers for California. The steamer *North Star*, Capt. JONES, of the Vanderbilt Line, left for Aspinwall about the same hour, with two hundred passengers. The total number of passengers which left this port on Saturday, including those for Southern ports, was nearly twelve hundred.

VISIT OF THE BALTIMORE CITY GUARD.—The Baltimore City Guard intend leaving Baltimore this morning on a trip to the White Mountains. It is expected that they will arrive here at 4 o'clock P. M., when they will be received by a detail from the National Guard, under command of Capt. MUNSON. Soon afterward they will embark on board the steamboat *Connecticut* and proceed on their way.

ARRIVAL OF MORMONS.—The ship *Antarctic*, Capt. STOUFFER, arrived at this port on Saturday, from Liverpool, having on board 30 Mormons, and a choice selection of live stock, as follows: 1 bull, 1 heifer, 21 sheep, 3 rams, 15 boxes ferrets, pheasants, and rabbits, 6 dogs, and 1 pony—all of superior stock, and intended for breeding in the States.

STEAMBOAT LINE TO WASHINGTON.—The two new steamers to be placed on the line between this port and Washington, by H. B. CROMWELL, are to be called the *Mount Vernon* and *Monticello*. The *Mount Vernon*, Capt. BAKER, will make her first trip, leaving here, on the 3d of September, and every Saturday thereafter. One of them will leave Washington every Wednesday.

THE NEW FERRY-BOATS.—The Long Island Ferry Company will place one of their new boats the *Ethan Allen*, on the route between Williamsburgh (South Eighth-st.) and this city to-day. Both this boat and the *Commodore Perry* have proved themselves to be superior boats in point of speed. The introduction of the new boats is the cause of much gratulation among the people of Williamsburgh.

FERRY-BOAT COLLISION.—The ferry-boat *Eagle* of the Long Island Ferry Company, and the *George Law*, of the Brooklyn Ferry Company, had a collision on Saturday morning. The *Eagle* had one of her cabins broken in, and several persons injured, one of them reported seriously.

DESTRUCTION OF A DISTILLERY IN JERSEY CITY.—On Saturday night the whisky distillery corner of South First and Provost streets, Jersey City, was consumed by fire. The loss on stock and building was estimated at about $20,000.

INSANE.—CHAS. PARISH, who was charged with having insulted a lady at Niblo's a few evenings since, has been declared insane, and has been taken by his friends to the Hartford Insane Asylum.

Weekly Report of Deaths

In the City and County of New-York, from the 13th day of August to the 20th day of August, 1859.

Men, 87; women, 102; boys, 287; girls, 234—total, 710. Adults, 189; children, 521; males, 374; females, 336. Colored persons, 10.

DISEASES.

Abscess, lumbar	1	Fever, remittent	1
Albuminaria and Bright's disease of kidneys	4	Fever, scarlet	13
Acumia	1	Fever, typhoid	6
Apoplexy	6	Fever, typhus	3
Asphyxia	1	Fracture of the arm	1
Bleeding from lungs	2	Fracture of the skull	1
Bowels, disease of	2	Heart, disease of	8
Burned or scalded	1	Hooping cough	13
Cancer	3	Inflammation of bowels	20
Cancer of the womb	2	Inflammation of brain	11
Carbuncles	1	Inflammation of heart	2
Catarrh	1	Inflammation of lungs	9
Casualties	4	Inflammation of stomach	5
Casualties, by falls	2	Jaundice	2
Cholera infantum	145	Killed or murdered by suffocation	1
Cholera morbus	5	Lues venerea	1
Concussion of the brain	1	Malformation of anus	1
Congestion of the brain	16	Malformation of heart	1
Congestion of the lungs	2	Marasmus infantile	71
Consumption	78	Measles	18
Convulsions, adult	1	Mortification of the leg	1
Convulsions, infantile	42	Old age	4
Convulsions puerperal	1	Palsy	7
Croup	9	Parturition, difficult	1
Cyanosis	2	Pleurisy	1
Debility, adult	5	Premature birth	7
Debility, infantile	18	Rupture of the womb	1
Delirium tremens	2	Scrofula	2
Diarrhoea	43	Smallpox	1
Dropsy	2	Softening of the stomach	1
Dropsy in the chest	2	Sprue	2
Dropsy in the head	21	Stillborn	35
Drowned	6	Stomach, disease of	1
Dysentery	8	Suicide, by hanging	1
Enlargement of the heart	1	Suicide, by shooting	1
Epilepsy	1	Sun stroke	1
Erysipelas	2	Teething	13
Extravasation of urine	1	Tumor of the abdomen	1
Fever	3	Tumor of the breast	1
Fever, bilious	1	Unknown to the jury	1
Fever, puerperal	2		
Total			710

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding weeks of 1857 and 1858, and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending Aug. 22, 1857	760
Week ending Aug. 21, 1858	638
Week ending Aug. 13, 1859	651
Week ending Aug. 20, 1859	710
Increase this week	59

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, joints, &c.	3	Stillborn and premature births	42
Brain and nerves	110	Stomach, bowels and other digestive organs	336
Generative organs	8	Uncertain seat and general fevers	37
Heart and blood vessels	15	Unknown to the jury	1
Lungs, throat, &c.	124	Urinary organs	5
Old age	4		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	36		
Total			710

Of which 18 were from violent causes.

AGES.

Under 1 year	318	30 to 40 years	45
1 to 2 years	134	40 to 50 years	23
2 to 5 years	65	50 to 60 years	21
5 to 10 years	14	60 to 70 years	21
10 to 15 years	5	70 to 80 years	6
15 to 20 years	6	80 to 90 years	2
20 to 25 years	22	90 to 100 years	1
25 to 30 years	33	Unknown	3
Total			710

NATIVITIES.

British America	1	Ireland	96
China	1	Scotland	3
Denmark	2	Switzerland	1
England	8	United States	569
France	3	Unknown	2
Germany	24	West Indies	1
Total			710

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Almshouse, Black's Isl'd	8	Lunatic Asylum, Blk's I.	1
Bellevue Hospital	28	Nurse and Child's Hosp'l	7
City Hospital	1	Randall's Isl. Nurs. Hosp.	1
Colored Home Hospital	1	St. Luke's Hospital	1
Island Hospital	3	Ward's Isl'd Em't Hosp'l	7
Total			64

WARDS.

1	13	9	65	17	77
2	2	10	25	18	42
3	5	11	44	19	47
4	27	12	20	20	56
5	26	13	20	21	42
6	25	14	26	22	44
7	31	15	20	Total	710
8	26	16	22		

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, New-York, Aug. 20, 1859.

Base Ball.

CHAMPION OF NEW-YORK, VS. ENTERPRISE OF BROOKLYN.

The home-and-home game, between these junior clubs, was played on Saturday, upon the grounds of the Manhattan Club, Hamilton-square. It resulted in a handsome victory for the Champions, who played a fine game throughout, adding much to their previous reputation as a first-class playing club. The Champions have, from their organization, been looked upon as one of the best junior clubs of New-York; and by their repeated victories, have fairly established their title to that rank.

The Enterprise Club is well and favorably known in Brooklyn, and ranks high with the base ball players of that city. It is a *protegé* of the famous Atlantic Club, whose ground they play and practice upon. The members are excellent players, and fully deserve the name they have earned as an efficient association. During the first four innings the playing was very even, the score of the two clubs varying but one run. But after that period, the Champions went away from the Enterprise, and out-played them in the field—at the bat—and at all points of the game. The afternoon was unusually pleasant, and a large number of spectators, comprising many representatives from the Brooklyn clubs, were upon the square. Below is the score.

CHAMPION.	H. L.	Runs.	ENTERPRISE.	H. L.	Runs.
W. J. Kelly, c.	2	4	O'Niel, c.	4	1
Slattery, p.	2	4	Meigs, r. f.	2	2
H. C. Kelley, 2 b.	4	1	Stert, 3 b.	3	0
Goldie, 1 b.	5	1	Smith, l. f.	4	0
Decker, 3 b.	2	3	Cornwell, s. s.	2	2
Graham, s. s.	4	1	Weddie, p.	3	1
Glover, l. f.	3	2	Newbold, 1 b.	4	0
Dunphy, c. f.	3	2	Oliver, c. f.	2	2
Snow, r. f.	2	3	Labby, 2 b.	3	0
Total		21	Total		8

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Champion	1	0	3	2	4	3	4	1	3	21
Enterprise	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	8

SCORER FOR CHAMPION—F. J. Crombie.
SCORER FOR ENTERPRISE—F. W. Coffin.
UMPIRE—A. Liscomb, of the Harlem Club.

CONSTELLATION VS. RESOLUTE.

This match was played on Saturday at Wheat Hill Brooklyn. Only seven innings were scored, owing to darkness coming on. The annexed is the result. Previous to playing the Constellations were presented with a handsome flag, with the following note:

"*We, the undersigned, take great pleasure in presenting for your acceptance, the flag now waving over your grounds, with the earnest wish that it may never be disgraced.*"

Signed by eleven young ladies.

CONSTELLATION.	H. L.	Runs.	RESOLUTE.	H. L.	Runs.
Germond, 3 b.	4	1	Cowperwaithe, r. f.	2	2
Redfield, r. f.	5	0	Allen, c.	3	2
Fredericks, 2 b.	0	3	H. Thomas, c. f.	3	1
Sawyer, c. f.	1	3	Davis, s. s.	3	1
Gilbert, s. s.	1	3	Giles, 3 b.	2	1
Richardson, p.	3	2	Canfield, p.	3	1
Ricks, l. f.	3	2	Irwin, 1 b.	2	1
Stinson, 1 b.	4	0	Brewster, l. f.	2	0
Colman, c.	4	0	G. Thomas, 2 b.	3	0
Total		14	Total		9

Messrs. GERMOND and RICHARDSON, of the Constellation, and COWPERWAITHE, of the Resolute, each scored one home run.

Police Reports.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Two men, named Daniel Fallon and Patrick Dorsey, were arrested on Saturday for passing a counterfeit $3 bill on the Bank of New Jersey, at New-Brunswick. The complaint was made by Joseph Quinn, keeper of a liquor saloon, No. 296 Fourth avenue, who alleges that the accused tendered the counterfeit money in payment for refreshments. Soon after the parties left the saloon the worthlessness of the bill was discovered, when an officer was informed, and he soon after arrested them. Justice QUACKENBUSH held them to answer.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.—About 12 o'clock on Saturday night John McDermott, his wife and two female acquaintances were sitting on the stoop of their house, No. 127 Clinton-street, when three men went by singing in a loud tone. The music offended McDermott and he ordered the men to make less noise. This in turn made them angry, and two of them named John Wallace and Alfred Phillips commenced to beat McDermott and the women. John Carpenter, who lived up stairs, hearing the row, went to the assistance of his friends, and a general fight ensued. Soon the assailants ran off and McDermott and Carpenter found that they were stabbed. Officer Abbott, and a number of firemen from an engine-house near by gave chase, and captured two of the fugitives. They gave their names as John Wallace, foreman in the Central Park, and Alfred Courtenay, lumber dealer. Phillips escaped. McDermott was found to be wounded in the abdomen and hip very seriously, and Carpenter was stabbed through the left arm. The prisoners were taken before Justice STEERS yesterday and held for examination. It was not shown that Courtenay took an active part in the affray, but a man named Snyder, who witnessed the fight, testified that he thought he heard Courteney inciting his companions to use their knives. Phillips went into Court yesterday and surrendered himself to answer in the matter.

CHARGED WITH HORSE-STEALING.—A colored man, named George Hirerd, who, until recently, has been employed by McAuley & Hodges, horse-dealers in Twenty-fourth street, near Third-avenue, was arrested, yesterday, on a charge of feloniously obtaining a pair of horses from Mr. Messinger, agent of the Rolland Bread Company, by false representations. The accused told Mr. Messinger that McAuley & Hodges wanted the team to exhibit to a party who wished to purchase horses, and the former, believing the statement of the colored man, permitted him to drive them off. It afterwards transpired that Hirerd had left the employ of McAuley & Hodges, and had sold the team for $145, which sum he had appropriated to his own use. Hirerd was arrested and taken before Alderman SMITH, at the Tombs Police Court, where he stated that he was a victim of a deep-laid conspiracy, and promised to reveal the names of the really guilty parties. He was locked up for further examination.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Mary Butler, a servant girl, was arrested yesterday by Officer Goulden, of the Fourth Ward, on a charge of stealing $150 worth of wearing apparel from her employer, Mrs. Clarinda B. Hazelton, of this City. The robbery took place on the 16th inst., at North Orange, N. J., where the lady with her family were spending the Summer season. The woman told the officer that she had taken the clothing when she was intoxicated; had dressed herself in them and come to this City, after which she sold the lot to Michael Carrol, junk dealer, at No. 144 Worth street, for $5. The clothes were found at Carrol's shop, and Justice CONNOLLY committed Mary on a charge of grand larceny. Carrol was arrested and held for examination as an alleged receiver of stolen goods.

ARREST OF DISORDERLIES.—Mrs. Lena Buschroft, keeper of a house of bad reputation in Greenwich-street, with Kate Brady, Caroline Smith, Mary Larouse and Elizabeth F. Sullivan, inmates of the premises, were arrested on Saturday morning, on a warrant issued by Ald. BRADY, charged with being disorderly characters. They were all committed for examination. The woman Sullivan was also held on a charge of stealing a wallet containing $190 from George Thompson, of No. 71 Cortlandt street, who had been visiting the accused. The owner of the building, Herman Krall, was held in $1,000 to answer a complaint of letting his premises for purposes of prostitution.

ARREST OF PICKPOCKETS.—About noon on Saturday an exciting race came off in Spruce-street between two thieves and the Police, which resulted in the former being overtaken and held to answer by Alderman BRADY, on a charge of picking the pocket of Antoine Lankenbauer, a German, who works at No. 15 Dutch-street. Mr. Lankenbauer was passing along the street, when the two fellows, named John Harris and Geo. Roberts, snatched his watch from his pocket, one cutting this guard, the other abstracting the time piece. When taken into custody the watch was not in their possession, but a citizen who had seen them throw it away while the race was taking place brought it up shortly after.

ALLEGED HIGHWAYMEN.—On Saturday night as Jacob Schuladar, of No. 36 McDougall-street, was returning to his house, he alleges that he was assailed by two men, named John Ryan and Henry Coleman, who beat him very severely and tried to steal his watch. He made a stout resistance and called for the Police. An officer arrived and the fellows were both arrested. They were examined yesterday, before Justice STEERS, when Ryan pleaded guilty to assault, but denied the charge of robbing. Coleman denied having any connection with the matter at all. They were both held in $1,000 bail to answer the charge of highway robbery.

ARREST OF A WELL-KNOWN HOUSE THIEF.—A desperate fellow, named John Haggerty, *alias* Connolly, was detected yesterday, in the house of Mr. Alexander Major, No. 99 St. Mark's-place, where he *was busily engaged in packing up valuable property.* He was pursued into the street, and, after a long race, was captured by some firemen and policemen. *Haggerty made a determined resistance against being* arrested, and was not secured before Sergeant Creston and one of Mr. Major's male servants had received severe bruises at his hands. Justice STEERS committed the prisoner for trial.

ROBBED IN A PANEL-HOUSE.—A man who boarded at the Metropolitan Hotel was allured a few nights ago into a *hose of prostitution in Greene-street* by a girl 14 years of age, named Nelly Mooney. While there he lost $1,090 by means of the panel operation. Officers Jourdan and Wooldridge, of the Sixth Ward, arrested Mary Ann Lee, keeper of a "saloon" at No. 103 Mercer-street, under the name of "Miss Clara," on suspicion of being the thief. The girl Mooney alleges that she received $50 from the woman for decoying the man into the house. Both prisoners were held for examination.

ARRESTS FOR VIOLATING THE LIQUOR LAW.—The Fourth Ward Police last evening arrested John Lyons, bar-tender for N. Hussey, No. 34 Oliver-street, James Gill, bar-tender for A. J. Kelly, No. 20 Madison-street, and Henry Gill, bar-tender for John Kelly, No. 17 New Bowery, for violating the law in publicly selling liquor on Sunday.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—William H. Stevenson and Jeffrey Holmes, colored waiters at the Lafarge House, were arrested on Saturday on suspicion of stealing $250 worth of jewelry from the Misses Heddick, boarders at that hotel. Justice KELLY committed the accused for examination.

BEATING A SAILOR.—Frederick Thompson, second mate of ship *American Eagle*, just arrived from London, was arrested yesterday by the crew of Harbor-police Boat No. 3, for brutally beating one of the seamen. *He was held to bail in $300 for trial.*

Fires.

FIRE IN WEST FORTIETH-STREET.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in a feed store at No. 294 West Fortieth-street, owned and occupied by Herman Rahrs. Owing to the combustible nature of the stock, the building was soon wrapped in flames, and with its contents destroyed. The building was valued at $1,000, and the stock *about $400. A cow valued at $40, and a horse valued* at $200, that were in the stable attached to the store, were both burnt. The feed store was built of brick, two stories in height, and it is supposed some person set fire to the premises. A four-story brick building, *situated in the rear, occupied as a grocery and tene*ment house, was damaged by water and fire to the amount of $500. This building is also owned by Mr. Rahrs. All the above property is partially insured.

FIRE IN NORFOLK-STREET.—At ten minutes of 4 o'clock, on Saturday morning, a fire broke out in the cellar of the dwelling-house, No. 170 Norfolk-street, occupied by policeman S. P. Hyatt, Mathias Bruen, and C. Wyckoff. The firemen were early at the spot, and confined the flames to the cellar. Mr. Hyatt's loss amounts to $50 on furniture, on which he has no insurance; and he also lost $100 in money, which was stolen during the excitement. The loss of the other two occupants amounts to about $150, on which there is no insurance. The building is owned by Jesse Smith, and is damaged about $50—insured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

FIRE IN WALKER-STREET.—At about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in a bedroom on the attic floor of the two story brick building, No. 11 Walker-street. *The fire originated in the apartments* of Vetal Dallier, and as no fire has been used in the room for four months, he is unable to account for it. The restaurant of Mr. Dallier, in the basement, and the stock of the New-York Self-Generating Fluid Co., *on the second floor, were damaged by water.* Mr. Dallier's loss amounts to about $100, on which there is an insurance of $600 in the Excelsior Insurance Co. The building was damaged about $200, and is owned by Solomon Andrews—insured.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

SUICIDE.—A man named PETER M. GOLDEN committed suicide on Saturday afternoon by blowing his brains out with a pistol, at his residence, corner of Tillary and Stanton streets. Domestic trouble was the cause. He came home, fastened the door of the room which he entered, and, after writing a letter explanatory of his reasons for desiring to kill himself, proceeded to do so. The report of the pistol alarmed the neighbors, who, breaking open the door, found him weltering in his blood. The letter, which was written with a lead pencil, gives an account of the annoyances he was subjected to by his wife, whom he charges with ruining his business by standing in *front of his store and informing the customers that he* did not allow her enough money to support herself, and also threatening to make her own living by adopting an abandoned course of life, &c., &c. He also charges her with smashing in the windows of his store, and in other ways rendering his life a burden. He finally came to the conclusion to end his earthly miseries by suicide. The stock in his store he transferred to several persons to whom he owed money. He leaves a wife and three children. Coroner [illegible] held an inquest on the body and a verdict of suicide was rendered.

BURGLARS CAPTURED.—On Saturday night Officer CASLER, of the Fourth Precinct Police, observed two suspicious-looking persons in the vicinity of Cumberland-street and Grand-avenue. He kept watch of their movements for some time, when he discovered them entering the house of Mr. HARVEY, No. 294 Cumberland-street. By the aid of two citizens, one of whom staid in front of the house, and the officer and the other man, Mr. STEENMAN, proceeding to the back yard, one of the burglars was arrested. The back door was broken open by the officer, who, with his assistant, went up stairs and found that they had escaped through the scuttle. One of the burglars was captured on the roof. The other escaped. The name given by the one arrested is GEORGE GRIFFITHS—a very well-dressed, decent-looking young man. Upon his person were found a chisel, skeleton keys and other burglarious implements. He was locked up to await a hearing.

CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 161, of which 47 were adults, and 114 under 21 years of age. The principal diseases were: cholera infantum, 47; consumption, 20; marasmus, 13; convulsions, 9; dyspepsia, scarlet fever, debility, 5 each; apoplexy, 4; typhoid fever, 2; puerperal fever, 2; typhus fever, 1, &c. Under one year of age, 71. Natives of the United States, 134; Ireland, 16; Germany and England, 4 each; British America, Scotland and unknown, one each. The number of deaths for the week ending Aug. 13, 1858, was 176. Ditto last week, 161.

THE HOG-WAR.—During the past week over 150 hog proprietors were arrested for violating the ordinances. One week's time was given to each, in order to enable them to remove the hogs, or obtain permits from the Mayor. Most of them have obtained permits, which obliges them to keep the hogs penned up, and the pens clean, so as not to be offensive to the neighbors.

THE CITY COURT.—The City Court was formally opened for naturalization purposes, on Saturday by Acting Mayor KALBFLEISCH and Supervisors STUDWELL and DEL VECCHIO. A number of persons took out their second papers.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in the house No. 47 Cranberry-street, occupied by Mrs. WADE. Damage, $50.

FLOOD ON LONG ISLAND.—They have been having a great flood down toward the middle of Long Island. On Saturday, the 13th inst., they had a tremendous storm of rain, accompanied by incessant thunder. At Mattituck the rain fell to the depth of 20 inches, according to a correspondent, who writes that he could go in a boat over two-thirds of his farm, which is situated on high land. At Wading River the new bridge was swept away, the mill dam broken and the made ground about the pond flooded and borne off to the Sound. The roads were terribly cut up; turnpikes, a dozen years old, were ploughed away by the extemporized rivers, and the lawns covered with sand. It is thirty-three years since any such flood last visited the Island.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

Is issued on the morning of every Tuesday and Friday and contains, in addition to the bulk of intelligence given in the Daily Paper,

A LITERARY DEPARTMENT,

Embracing Standard Novels and Tales, and Miscellaneous Selections of the highest interest. With the issue of Tuesday, July 26, the initial chapters of

"THE GOOD FIGHT,"

An Original and profoundly interesting story of that unequaled novelist,

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MARRIED.

MALONE—FLYNN.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Aug. 16, at the Church of Saints Peter and Paul, by the Rev. S. Malone, EDWARD MALONE, M. D., to ANNIE MARIA LOYOLA FLYNN, *both of Brooklyn, E. D.*

DIED.

MIMNE.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 21, MARY MIMNE, wife of John M. Mimne, aged 35 years.
The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, from her late residence, No. 250 Greenwich-st. The remains will be interred in the 11th-st. Cemetery.

BAILLIE.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 21, ANNA BAILLIE, widow of the late Peter Baillie, in the 65th year of her age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 176 Clinton-st., on Tuesday, the 23d, at 1½ o'clock.

HADLOCK.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 20, SARAH MARIA HADLOCK, wife of Joseph Hadlock, in the 34th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 116 Eldridge st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

STEVENS.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Aug. 20, FRANCES GALLATIN, only daughter of Albert Gallatin and Louise Cornell Stevens, aged 1 year, 3 months and 13 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, this (Monday) afternoon, at [illegible] o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, Byam K. Stevens, No. 11 Lafayette-place.

[illegible]—In this City, on [illegible], aged [illegible] years and [illegible] days.
The friends and acquaintances [illegible] are invited to attend his funeral [illegible] at [illegible] o'clock P. M., at his late residence, at the corner of [illegible] and Stanton-sts. His remains will be taken on [illegible] morning, to Huntington, L. I., for interment.
☞ Long Island papers please copy.

[illegible]—In this City, on Sunday [illegible], [illegible] of George and Augusta [illegible].

CHESNEY.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 21, [illegible], only child of Thomas and Maria Chesney, aged 1 year, 6 months and 16 days.
The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice, from No. 18 Mansfield-place, West 51st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

JONES.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 21, LILLA FAY, daughter of the late Arthur T. Jones.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Tuesday morning, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be interred at New-Rochelle.

MINOR.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 21, NOBLE G. MINOR, aged 63 years, 1 month and 9 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Aug. 23, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 126 Cannon-st. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.
☞ Catskill and Kingston papers please copy.

BROOKES.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 20, JOSHUA BROOKES, in the 86th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 31 West 16th-st.

FLEMING.—On Friday, Aug. 19, EMILY KISSAM, youngest daughter of George L. and Jessie G. Fleming, aged 10 months and 24 days.

BLITZ.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Aug. 21, MARIA G., wife of Signor Blitz, aged 47 years.
Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 40 Willoughby st., this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

ISAACS.—In Brooklyn, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. 17, of dropsy of the brain, WALTER F., only child of WILLIAM M. and Marion E. Isaacs, of this City, aged 9 months and 13 days.

ATKINS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Aug. 21, after a short illness, Capt. JOSHUA ATKINS, in the 77th year of his age.
Funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 8 Munroe place, to-morrow, (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

ALLAIRE.—In Williamsburgh, on Sunday evening, Aug. 21, of disease of the heart, FREDERIC, eldest son of Alexander and Frances H. Allaire, aged 16 years.
Funeral services at No 130 South 4th st., Williamsburgh, at 5 o'clock P. M., this day, (Monday.) His remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

MOTT.—At Westchester, on Saturday morning, Aug. 20, PHEBE, wife of William F. Mott, in her 71st year.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 35 East Broadway, on third day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

BAKER.—In Jersey City, on Sunday evening, Aug. 21, ABBIE, wife of William Baker, in the 30th year of her age.
The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Matthew's Church, Sussex-st., Jersey City, on Tuesday, the 23d, at 3 o'clock.

DRAKE.—In Woodbridge, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 20, at the residence of her father, Wm. Thompson, Mrs. MARY W. DRAKE, wife of Charles Drake, of Williamsburgh, in the 26th year of her age.

GREEN.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Saturday, Aug. 20, after a short illness, HENRY GRISWOLD GREEN, only child of John C. Green, aged 10 years, 10 months and 29 days.

SABIN.—In Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 14, STUART SABIN, aged 29 years.
☞ Ohio and Indiana papers please copy.

SALTONSTALL.—At New-London, Conn., on Tuesday, Aug. 16, NATHANIEL SALTONSTALL, aged 58 years.

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SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, No. 28 West 38th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel. This school, under the direction of Mdlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be opened on THURSDAY, September 15th. Mdlle. Rostan is grateful for the liberal patronage which has enabled her to make valuable additions to the library, and important improvements in the accommodations for the family, and hopes that parents confiding their daughters to her care, will find that no effort is spared to give them a thorough and finished education. Superior advantages are also presented in Music, Drawing and Painting. The young ladies residing in the family will enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages, and will share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant and happy home. For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mdlle. ROSTAN, No. 28 West 38th-st. Circulars sent, if desired.

MISS HAINES Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School, NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK, EAST 20TH-ST., Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20. A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested. Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued efforts and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as mental and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

MRS. MEARS-BURKHARDT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 48 AND 50 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., Below 5th-av., New-York. REOPENS ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15. Mrs. MEARS-BURKHARDT will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 5. Circulars may be obtained on application as above, or at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and the music store of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal of the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. Offers Board and tuition for $[illegible] per year. Term opens Sept. 12. Male and Female.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE, On Brooklyn Heights, opposite New York City. ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., EDWARD B. BRADBURY, A. M., } Principals. This first class institution will reopen, Sept. 12, with ample facilities for the thorough and accomplished education of young ladies. For circulars, apply as above.

THE MISSES BOHR AND MRS. TUNIS will open their FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 25 West 33d-st., near 5th-av. On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL, NEW-YORK.—The next term of this Institution will commence on the 3d of October and terminate on the 15th of May next, at the Law School Building, No. 37 Lafayette-place, under the direction of Prof. THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D. In addition to the usual branches of legal study, courses of lectures will be given in Political Science and in Moral Philosophy, by Professors Lieber and Nairne, of Columbia College, with other lectures on legal subjects by eminent jurists of the City and State of New-York, and also a course on Medical Jurisprudence. Terms of admission to all the lectures, $75 for the year. Four yearly prizes of $250, of $200, of $150, and of $100, will be awarded to the four students of the greatest proficiency. Full particulars may be obtained on application to the President of the College, CHARLES KING, LL.D., or to Prof. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place, or to either of the undersigned members of the Law School Committee of the Trustees of the College: SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, HAMILTON FISH, GOUVERNEUR M. OGDEN, GEORGE T. STRONG, WILLIAM BETTS.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that, having removed from No. 31 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, in the new and commodious establishment, No. 250 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 38th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 21. Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use. The School Circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of E. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 17 Broadway; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway, and RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway. N. B.—A stage is provided for Day Scholars residing at a distance from the School.

AMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED 1835.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School—male and female. Advantages: healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in Music and Painting. Fall term of fourteen weeks opens Aug. 25. Board and common English, $60. For Circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CHESTER, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 6, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circular address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 599; Christern's, No. 763, and Lockwood's No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—No. 48 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with the Institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and of their parents during the last five years. There is a primary department. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 33 West [illegible]-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her School for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Application may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row; E. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 21st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON. Term commences Sept. 12. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at CARTER'S bookstore, No. 530 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 920 BROADWAY, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information apply to F. MARTINELLI.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION in the family of a clergyman of this State, in a pleasant location, for three months, where she will be under the care of a good teacher of the English branches for which a liberal compensation will be paid. References given and required. Address SARAH, Box No. 139 Times Office.

MONS. LE GRAND VAL'S FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—A Classical and Commercial Institution, No. 1 Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J., is open for the reception of pupils. Annual Session begins Sept. 1. Terms, per annum, including French and German, $[illegible].

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM. S. LADBEY will reopen his school on Monday, Sept. 5. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; at Sayre's, No. 826 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—A first-class boarding school for boys. The Fall session commences on the 29th of August. For circulars, address C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE, Successors to CHARLES BARTLETT.

MRS. TRUE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, at Mount Vernon, N. Y., will open its Fall term, Sep. 5. No better situation for study and real cultivation of the mind will be found than in this quiet retreat. For circulars, address Mrs. E. W. TRUE, Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LEWIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys only.

BUSINESS WRITING EASILY LEARNED and guaranteed to the most hopeless cases. Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, engages, by his system of hand-training, to remove stiffness or trembling from any hand, and to give a clear, rapid business style. Reduced August terms, $10, with book-keeping, $15.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 232 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. L. H. NORTHRUP.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 60 West 23d-st., near 6th-av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.—The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars address the Principal. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER school for young ladies, at No. 31 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Thursday, Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 26 West 30th-st., near 5th-av. Mrs. WILLIAMS will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14. An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

GALWAY LADIES' SEMINARY, GALWAY, SARATOGA CO., N. Y., The Rev. D. W. SMITH, Principal. The next school year of this institution will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 7. The Principal or one of the professors will be in the City on Tuesday, the 6th, to accompany young ladies to the institution, via the Troy steamer. Catalogues may be had and full arrangements made at RICE & ANDREWS, No. 335 Broadway. Charge for board, washing, lights, fuel and tuition in all the English branches, $136 per school year. A superior advantage in music and ornamental branches.

MADAME NAPOLEON'S French and English Boarding and Day Schools for young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars can be obtained at the institution, No. 124 Clinton st., South Brooklyn.

ACADEMY OF WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC.—Ladies or gentlemen wishing to avail themselves of these cheap lessons should make immediate application at No. 62 Bowery, or No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Mr. PAINE is the best teacher in this city. Go and see his specimens—they are really a curiosity.—*Lowell Reformer.*

ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING, No. 363 Broadway.—The subscriber receives new pupils, during the day and evening, for thorough practical instruction in writing, book-keeping, &c. Full success guaranteed to all. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

SPANISH LESSONS.—AN ABLE TEACHER of the Spanish language desires to give lessons to parties wishing to acquire a thorough knowledge of this melodious and useful language. Address F. K., Box No. 185, Times Office.

MRS. BOND WILL RE-OPEN HER School, No. 160 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on Sept. 5. Private instruction given if desired. A vacancy for music pupils, with privilege of practice.

MISSES MARSHALL'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sep. 12.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day school for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School, No. 63 East 21st-st., (between Broadway and 4th-av.) MONDAY, Sept. 19.

GROCERIES, CARPETING, DRY GOODS.—$200 to $300 worth of each wanted in one of the best and long-established Female Institutions in the country, to be paid for in board and tuition. For due information address PRINCIPAL, No. 12 Clinton-place, New-York.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS—WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re-engagement. Address Dr. HINCKEL, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF AMHERST, A situation as teacher in a high school, Principal in an academy or select school, or instructor in a family. New-England preferred. Address B. A., Box No. 53, Southampton, L. I.

A LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT AS resident governess in a family, or teacher in a school. Advertiser instructs in English, French, music and drawing. Address TEACHER, No. 53 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights.

A LADY OF FINISHED EDUCATION AND some experience in teaching wishes the position of governess in a family. No objections to go South or West. Address TEACHER, Broadway Post-office.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING, desires a situation as English teacher in a School. Address A. M., Albany, N. Y.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—THE SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 162 East 16th-st. to let with board. The location is desirable, being near Union Park. References required.

BOARD WANTED ABOUT SEPTEMBER 1.—For a family consisting of two ladies and two gentlemen, a front room and bed-room adjoining, on second floor, and two hall bedrooms required, with plenty of closet room. Location between 5th and 7th avs., and not below 20th-st., preferred, and must not be on a stage route. Partial board only for the gentlemen, and if suited, permanency desired. State particulars, location and terms, which must be decidedly moderate, and address MERCANTILE, Box No. 151 Times Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms and board for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, will be ready on Sept. 1, modern brown-stone house, No. 61 Sands-st.; elevated location, near the Ferries; a good table; family small and select; no children; terms moderate; references exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 193 WASHington st., in a delightful situation, eight minutes from Fulton Ferry, where the comforts of a home can be had; fine rooms and an agreeable family. Terms moderate; with breakfast and tea. References given and required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A private family, occupying the brown-stone house No. 26 Willow-st., near Fulton Ferry, have a few very desirable rooms for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Apply on the premises.

NO. 10 UNION-SQUARE.—GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with newly-furnished rooms and board at the above desirable location; the rooms now vacant front on the square, and have every convenience, such as clothes, closets, water, &c., in the rooms. Early application will secure a choice of rooms.

FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, DESIRING elegant accommodations, will be received in the home of a strictly private family, in one of the pleasantest locations in this City—Murray Hill, opposite the open ground of the Blind Asylum, No. 14 Boorman-place. Dinner at 5, supper at 9 P. M.

WANTED—FROM OCT 1, BOARD IN A PRIVATE family for a gentleman and wife. Location west of Broadway and below 23d-st. Terms not to exceed $40 per month. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address, stating terms and location, M. A., Box No. 1,328 New-York Post-Office.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, may be obtained for the winter in a first-class house, No. 46 East 24th st., near Madison square; house first-class and replete with all the modern improvements.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BOARD WANTED ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—A gentleman and family, consisting of wife, two children and nurse, desire first class board for the remainder of the season, at a pleasant boarding house on the east side of the Hudson River, not far from New-York. They wish liberal accommodations, and are willing to pay for them; references exchanged. Address Box No. 1,679, Post-office, New York.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—A FAMILY CAN BE accommodated with pleasant rooms and board. Apply to G. HILLS, No. 82 Nassau-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS. A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED TO THE PUBLIC By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only are licensed under my patents in this City: George R. Jackson & Co. J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co. S. B. Althause & Co. Ingalls & Case. Theodore Hyatt. The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—which I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT. NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

RAILROAD IRON. One thousand tons railroad iron in port and to arrive, 50 to 60 pounds weight per linear yard. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns, wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone. JACKSON & THROCKMORTON, Architectural Iron Works, Nos. 65 to 67 Goerck-st., New York. East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the Iron work of *New-York Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*New-York Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c. N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

O. AMES' & SONS' SPADES AND SHOVELS, store trucks, agricultural steel goods, at manufacturers' prices. Also, every description of agricultural implements, seeds, &c., for sale by CHARLES V. MAPES, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau, and 11 Beekman-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY, THE 1ST INST., A PROMISSORY NOTE, drawn by Isaac S. Holbrook to order of Wm. H. Mason, and by him indorsed, dated July 2, 1859, payable two months after date, at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, for $3,840, (thirty-eight hundred and forty dollars.) All persons are cautioned against negotiating said note, as payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will please return said note to A. W. MORSE, of Morse & Wolff, No. 60 Wall-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels 40 gallons. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY; PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. Says the St. Louis (Mo.) Democrat: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press:"

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1858.

Professor O. J. WOOD & Co.: *Gentlemen:* Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two, has used it with same effect. The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am, truly yours, A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New-Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure. FINLEY JOHNSON.

AARONS RUN, Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using one bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restoratives extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compels me to announce to whomsoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to all who may feel the necessity of it. Respectfully yours, REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited; but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert if you wish, if not, destroy and say nothing. Yours, &c., Rev. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 a bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion and retails for $3 a bottle. O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

PURE WATER! PURE WATER! PURE WATER!! A. SCHELLING'S Croton Water Filter can be seen and the water tested at French's Hotel, corner of Frankfort-st.; Gosling's Restaurant, opposite Trinity Church, and in front of Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st. Apparatus which will produce pure water can be had for $3 and upwards, according to size and ornament. Each filter warranted to produce pure water for six months. Competent men will be in attendance to explain the *modus operandi* of the apparatus. The proprietor of these water filters has been the sole manufacturer of pulverized re-calcined charcoal for rectifying purposes in the City of New-York for the last fifteen years, and with his experience in the use of charcoal for filtering, can safely recommend his apparatus to the heads of families, proprietors of hotels, banking houses, merchants, &c. Orders sent to the office, No. 156 3d st., or the factory, Nos. 335, 337, 339 and 341 West 32d-st., or left at French's Hotel, will be promptly attended to. ANDREW SCHELLING.

GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT ROOFING, THE CHEAPEST AND MOST DURABLE ROOFING IN USE. Can be applied to old Shingle Roofs, without removing the shingles. NEW AND OLD TIN AND METAL ROOFS Coated and repaired with GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT, And warranted water-tight. Specimens and references can be seen at the offices No. 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, and No. 249 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. LIQUID CEMENT for sale. JOHNS & CROSLEY.

VOORHIS & WHITEMAN'S PATENT PORTABLE MOSQUITO NET. This Net, when open, forms a large airy canopy, and so simple in construction, that any person can put it up or take it down in a minute, without injuring the bedstead, or defacing the wall, and can be packed in the compass of an umbrella. Can be seen at VOORHIS & WHITEMAN'S Upholstery, Paper-hanging and Mattress Warehouse, No. 698 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., New-York.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE, No. 57 Beekman-st. Now offer, in lots to suit purchasers, at the lowest possible price, the largest and most desirable stock of paper and paper makers' materials in the United States.

JENKS' AUTOMATIC FLY TRAPS Go by clock work, and kill the flies in the trap. Houses or shops may be kept free from these troublesome pests by keeping a trap moving; for sale by the patentee, S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS, J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. A pamphlet of information sent free.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, in the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

WINDUST'S TURTLE SOUP.

A GOOD THING AND CHEAP. THE SHILLING HAIR TONIC, HIGHLY PERFUMED, RETAILS FOR ONLY 12 CENTS, EVERYBODY CAN BUY IT. Bottles hold more, and the article is fully equal to any that retails at 25 cents. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Wholesale dépôt No. 129 Maiden-lane.

BENT FUTTOCKS—100 WHITE OAK, 25 BY 30 feet long, 10 by 9 inches square, suitable for the midship sections of a large steamer, and giving four times the strength on the bilge of ordinary futtocks, for sale low. Apply at Phenix Wood Bending Works, at Greenpoint, or to C. A. BURGESS, No. 49 Broad-st., New-York. N. B.—Bent felloes of superior quality always on hand.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY, No. 23 Courtlandt-st.

TO CONSUMERS OF ALE.—CONSUMERS of ale can be supplied with the best productions of England, Scotland and of this country by the 5 or 10 gallon keg, or in bottles. At the wine and ale vaults of C. E. MENDUM, Corner Broadway and Cedar-st.

WAKEFIELD.—THE MEMBERS OF INDUSTrial Home Association No. 3 and others, desirous of purchasing property in Wakefield, are hereby notified that the Purchasing Trustee will be at No. 163 Bowery, on each WEDNESDAY EVENING, from 7 to 9 o'clock, until further notice.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN STREET—A NEW STYLE OF SHOES AND GAITERS ONLY $2 50, WARRANTED. ALSO, $3 50 AND $4 DRESS BOOTS, THAT WILL SURPRISE EVERYBODY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY; THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR SEPTEMBER. CONTENTS.—The Life and Works of Ary Scheffer; A Visit to Martha's Vineyard; October to May; The Eleusinia; The Minister's Wooing; Once and Now; A Trip to Cuba; Zelma's Vow; The Murder of the Innocents; My Double, and how He undid Me; The Singer; The Professor at the Breakfast Table; Reviews and Literary Notices; Recent American Publications. TERMS.—Three dollars per annum, or twenty-five cents a number. Upon the receipt of the subscription price, the Publishers will mail the work to any part of the United States, prepaid. CLUBS.—For Ten Dollars, the Publishers will send five copies of the ATLANTIC for one year, the subscribers to pay their own postage. Clergymen, Teachers and Postmasters will receive the work for Two Dollars a year. PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., No 13 Winter-st., Boston.

NEW ILLUSTRATED SELF-INSTRUCTOR IN PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY—With 100 Engravings, including a Chart for recording various Degrees of Development. Emphatically a book for Self-Instruction in this interesting Science. It contains an explanation of each organ of the mind, together with combinations of the faculties, and engravings to show the organs, large and small, with the different temperaments, enabling any one, with little study, to become acquainted with practical Phrenology. Price 50 cents. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

STONE MACHINERY FOR SALE CHEAP.—Five horizontal stone sawing machines, new and in good order, fitted with heavy fly-wheels, cast iron beams, wrought iron straps, pulleys, &c., complete. NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. E. KELLY.

ASHCROFT'S (Bourdon) STEAM GUAGE.—Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held at their rooms, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 22, at 8 o'clock. An essay will be read by GURDON S. BERRY, Esq. Subject—*The Harvest and the Reapers.* Awful Gardner will be present and address the meeting. Young men are invited to attend. CHAS. W. BANGS, Recording Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A WELL-DISPOSED, COMPETENT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent bread and pie baker; also, a respectable tidy girl as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; they are highly recommended, and have no objection to the country. Apply at No 372 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROtestant woman a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or chamberwork and washer and ironer, or general housework; understands each capacity perfectly, as good reference can testify; wages not so much an object as a good home; no objection to country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PAStry cook, a situation, understands her business thoroughly in all its branches, with the best of City reference; no objection to the country or a first-class boarding house. Also, a first-class chambermaid and waiter. Apply at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROtestant girl a situation in City or country to cook, wash and iron; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, jellies, &c.; is also a beautiful baker; would do general housework in a small family. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY WOMAN, A SITUation as cook and laundress; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; does up linens in style; wages, $7; also, a smart girl of 15 to mind a baby, wait on a lady, or do light chamberwork; sews neatly; wages $4; good reference given. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A VERY RELIAble girl, to cook, wash and iron or to do general housework; is a girl not afraid of work, neat, economical in the kitchen and an excellent washer and ironer; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 86 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse, or to do plain sewing and chamberwork; is fully competent to take care of children; can give the best of reference from last place. Apply at No. 185 West 26th-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress and to take care of one child, or to do light chamberwork; is willing, as seamstress, to go out by the day or week. Good reference. Call or address M. R., No. 226 10th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK IN a private family; is willing to go in the country; has the *best of reference.* Apply at No. 10 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts., second floor, back room, No. 4.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL A situation as ladies' companion, to travel. Address, by note, stating particulars and where an interview can be had, FANNY WARNER, Haverstraw, Rockland County, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE middle aged lady, as housekeeper; is willing to assist in sewing and taking charge of an infant; best of references given and required. Address J. C. McB., Box No. 3,419 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A COLored woman, who understands cooking in all its branches. Also by a colored girl, as nurse, chambermaid and waitress, or laundress; good references given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook; will assist in washing. Best of references given. Call at No. 207 East 19th-st., one door from 1st-av.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS matron in a boy's school. Can give satisfactory reference. Address Mrs. W., at Mason's bakery, Myrtle-av., near Classon, East Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—SITUATIONS—THE LADIES AND employing public generally are respectfully informed that a selection of the most capable and respectable servants may be found at WANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. This agency, ten years established, needs only to be visited to prove its superiority to any in New-York or Brooklyn, both for its respectability and the attention which is given to the wants of employers. Its entire business is conducted on principles of strict honor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—THE LADIES AND employing public generally will now find daily a good supply of English, German, Scotch, Irish and other servants, with first-class testimonials, at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. In this institution—over seven years established—particular attention is paid to the class of servants admitted. N. B.—English and German girls on hand. J. DICKINS, Proprietor.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, English, Irish and every other kind of servants, both male and female, together with English, French and German first-class cooks, may be obtained at the offices No. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

ALL EMPLOYERS IN WANT OF GOOD German, English, Irish and Scotch servants, can always procure them by applying at the original Broadway Employment Institute, No. 424 Broadway next door to the Broadway Post-office. This large establishment is conducted on business principles by MORRIS COHNERT.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND agriculturist, by a middle-aged single man; has lived in the above capacity with some of the first families in Europe and ten years in America; has conducted a nursery for the last three years; understands hot and cold graperies; propagation of the vine on the most approved system; also, all kind of plants and flowers and shrubs; the laying out of new grounds; would work by the day or thousand, if not engaged, for any gentleman wanting budding done. Address K., at Mr. MARTIN'S, No. 73 Catherine-st. Has a relative that could take charge of dairy and poultry, and the best of City reference.

WANTED—BOOK-KEEPER, &C.—A RESPECTAble middle-aged man, thoroughly acquainted with the routine of business, who was for several years principal book keeper in a commercial establishment, wishes for a similar situation, or any other wherein confidence may be required, and in which diligence and integrity may render him an acquisition to employers; large salary not so much an object as a comfortable, permanent situation. Reference to last employer. Address A. Z., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, ACTIVE young man a situation as coachman and gardener, or groom; understands the entire charge of horses and *gardening very well; would be willing to milk cows and* do farming generally. Wages moderate. Good references. *No objections to country. Will be a good,* efficient servant. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 510 Broadway, third floor, *for three days.*

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a single young man; would be willing to make himself in any other way useful, or keep a small garden in order if required. For capability and general character can produce seven years' recommendations from his last place. Address B. B., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the training and care of horses perfectly; is a good vegetable gardener; would make himself generally useful; has the best of reference from his last place; will be found anxious to discharge his duties faithfully. Call at No. 129 Waverley place.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUATIONS: the man as coachman or good vegetable gardener; the woman as cook, washer and ironer; is a most excellent baker; can give the best of reference as to character, sobriety and industry. Address J. H. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN without incumbrance, as coachman and gardener; has good recommendations; would like to meet a family where a permanent situation would be expected, as he is not fond of changing. Address A. B., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom in a respectable Protestant family; wages not so much an object as a permanent place. Address, for three days, S. L. R., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation; he is a good horseman, and understands the management of horses well; is a good, careful driver, and is willing to work and make himself useful; wages no object. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUation as coachman and gardener; has good City reference from his last employer; has no objection to go in the country. Address M. H., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PAINTER, A good letterer and striper. Call at No. 104 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

FARM WORK WANTED—BY AN INTELLIgent man (American) who is accustomed to farm and fruit work, and competent to take charge of a farm or country seat. Will need house room for a small family. Address E. G. H., Station B Post office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS—ONE THAT CAN wash and iron and do plain cooking or general housework, and a chambermaid and waiter. Call, with reference, and see Mr. BRAINARD, Notary Public, Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, 8 to 11 o'clock, to-day and to-morrow.

WANTED—COOK, LAUNDRESS AND SEAMstress immediately; also a number of well-recommended servants to fill situations of all kinds now open. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. Also several respectable men wanted as coachmen and waiters.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN YOUNG MEN, WITH $25 to $100, to engage in a very safe and profitable business. With energy and enterprise they can make $100 to $200 per month. Apply at No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED.—A LADY, WHO CANNOT NURSE her infant, would like to find a kind woman in or near New York who has lost her child that would take it to nurse. Address F. F. B., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED SECOND-STORY FLAT three rooms deep with a kitchen, for a small private family, between 4th and 23d sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Those parties having stores under them will save trouble by not applying, or where there is more than one family in the house. Address H. H., Box No. 102 *Times* Office, stating terms, which must be low, location and rooms.

A LADY AND GENTLEMAN WITHOUT children would like to meet with a quiet and respectable family, having no small children, and willing to let part of their house (lower part preferred) at a moderate rent. Those in search of a prompt and respectable tenant may address, stating terms and location, for three days, O. & P., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED — IN A RESPECTABLE PART OF Brooklyn, and on or very near a stage or car route, a small house, in good condition, and at a low rent. Address LEASE, Box No 4,107 New-York Post office, describing premises, and stating terms, location and where an interview may be had.

COAL $4 50.—I AM DELIVERING THE BEST quality of red ash, stove and grate Coal, and Lehigh and Locust Mountain for ranges and furnaces, well screened, at $4 50 per ton; weight warranted 2,000 pounds to the ton, or forfeit the Coal. JOHN MACDONALD, corner 27th-st. and 9th-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—NEW TWO STORY HOUSE, new barn, and 3 lots of ground, in complete order, situated at White Plains, on the Harlem R. R. Just the place for a good baker, there being no other in the place. Will exchange for grocery goods or good brands of flour. For particulars inquire of W. H. KNIFFIN, No. 430 Greenwich-st.

LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—EIGHT Lots on the grade corner 9th av. and 101st-st. A medium-sized house in the upper part of the City will be taken in exchange, and the lots offered free. BINGES & HOLDEN, No. 5 Nassau-st. and No. 13 Pine st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, IN HANSON-ST., between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place, 65 feet north from Hanson-place, one of the first class three story and basement houses, with all the modern improvements, cheap; terms easy. Inquire for T. B. JACKSON, on the premises, before 7 P. M.

FOR SALE AT REASONABLE TERMS—A well built three-story brick house, two small houses, stable, &c., and three lots of ground at the south corner of Meserole and Smith sts., Brooklyn, E. D. Inquire at A. VOGELEY'S, No. 138 William-st., up stairs, N. Y.

A BARGAIN ON ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.—A three-story frame house will be sold at a great sacrifice, if applied for in two days. Inquire of W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau st., Room 5.

BUTLER-STREET, BROOKLYN.—A small brick house, well built, with high stoop and cellar, will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.—We are prepared to take charge of surveys, engineering jobs, &c., in the City and vicinity of New-York, and to place parties at once on the field. Also, prepared to furnish specifications, plans and estimates as to the cost of proposed public improvements, railways, &c. A. S. & A. C. WELTON, No. 21 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the Times Building. Apply at the Times Office.

TO LET—WITH STEADY POWER, 2 FLOORS 50x75 feet, in the building now being erected on the southwest corner of Elm and Pearl sts. Possession will be given about the middle of September. These rooms each have twenty-five large windows, and will be as light as any rooms in the City built for manufacturing purposes. They are well adapted for printing offices, as they have a large fire-proof vault for plates. They are heated by steam; also, have two steam hoist-ways. For terms and particulars inquire of A. CAMPBELL, rear of No. 42 Centre-st.

TO LEASE—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 585 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 585 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 585 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SMALL THREE-STORY AND basement brick house No. 140 West 47th-st., near Broadway, having hot and cold water and gas throughout; also bath and other modern improvements, and a large yard; convenient to cars and stages. A very desirable house and cheap rent, viz: $450. Also, the furniture (rosewood and mahogany) for sale at half its value, for cash. Inquire on the premises without delay.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE NO 1 WEST 25th st., corner of Broadway, known as the Worth House, opposite Madison square. Also for sale, the entire furniture, arranged in the most improved modern French style for a first class family hotel. Inquire at No. 194 5th-av., corner of 25th-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THREE HOUSES, Nos. 145, 163 and 165 East 39th st., between 2d and 3d avs. These houses are high stoop, brown stone, basement, and have all the modern improvements. Inquire of ASH & NICHOLLS, No. 182 William-st., or of Mrs. NICHOLLS, No. 161 East 39th-st.

TO LET—A SMALL THREE-STORY BRICK house, in complete order, with gas fixtures all through. Also, Ridgewood water. Rent $350. For further particulars, inquire at No. 479 Pacific-st., Brooklyn next door to the premises, or of J. H. BROWN, No. 148 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 209 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 25 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes in No. 208 William and No. 112 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st. will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BRICK house No. 27 Schermerhorn-st., between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn; possession Sept. 15; rent $600 per annum, including handsome gas fixtures and heater. Address No. 108 Wall-st., Box No. 2,512.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FOUR STORY and basement brick house 25x50, lot 25x100, desirably situated in Henry-st., Brooklyn, midway between Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. For particulars inquire or address F. W. BOKEE, No. 57 South-st., New York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THREE-STORY dwelling, with tea-room extension, dumb-waiter, gas and fixtures, in perfect order; possession at once. Nos. 102 and 110 Ryerson-st.; key at No. 108. Call and see it. Near Myrtle-av. cars. JOHN BRAINERD, 3 Pine-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—AND IMMEDIATE possession given; the three-story brick house No. 301 Atlantic-st., containing 13 rooms, gas, &c., in good order. Rent $400. Apply to EDWARD BRIDGE, No. 31 Dey-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE, on Pineapple-st., Brooklyn; possession given immediately. For particulars inquire of G. W. MIDDLETON, No. 27 Fulton Market, New-York.

DWELLING HOUSE TO LET.—A FIRST-class three story brick house, No. 97 West 20th-st., has been painted throughout and put in perfect order. Rent $850 per annum and Croton tax. Apply to U. HENDRICKS, No. 77 Broad-st.

BROADWAY LEASE FOR SALE.—STORE five stories, with skylight; central location, No. 534 Broadway near Spring st. A very desirable stand. Apply on the premises, to S. M. SMITH.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—SIXTY ACRES OF LAND IN THE village of Oyster Bay, Long Island, belonging to the estate of James Albertson, deceased. This village possesses advantages that render it a very desirable Summer residence; its entire freedom from febrile and miasmatic diseases, the picturesque scenery, salt-water bathing, and facility of access from New-York, have within a few years induced many gentlemen to purchase country seats. The place now offered is within ten minutes' walk of the steamboat landing, and three and a half miles of the railroad; the soil fertile and in a good state of cultivation, and it embraces (very near the centre) a building site of great beauty, on the edge of a fine grove commanding a view of the harbor. Post office, stores, and four churches within an eighth of a mile. Apply to WEEKS & De FOREST, or WEEKS & CO., No 158 Wall-street, New-York, or to the subscribers at Oyster Bay. JAS. C. TOWNSEND, ARNOLD FLEET, } Executors.

FOR SALE—AT NIAGARA FALLS, ON THE CANADIAN SIDE—about 11 acres of land, situated directly opposite Goat Island, and near Table Rock, commanding a splendid view of the Horse-Shoe and American Falls, and up and down Niagara River. As there is no place in the civilized world that can compare with Niagara Falls, for the wonderful beauty and magnificence of its scenery, this property is one of the finest situations in the world for a gentleman's country-seat. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, COMPRISING about 80 acres of fine land, very pleasantly situated, commanding views of the Sound and surrounding country; house 45 feet square, in fine order; farm-house and all other outbuildings; fruit of all kinds. Very easy of access by New-Haven Railroad or steamboats, being only 20 miles from City Hall. For further particulars, address Box 855 Post office.

A HOUSE TO LET AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—Furnished if required, new modern built, containing 12 rooms, with land and garden cultivated, beautiful location, very healthy, near dépôt, easy communication; possession immediately; board taken for rent, with small genteel family. Apply to DEERING, No. 21 Cortlandt st., New-York.

WANTED TO BUY FOR CASH—A COUNTRY place within about one hour from City Hall by railroad or steamboat, with a good house and other improvements in good order, and from two to twenty acres of land. Address C. P. E., Box No. 888 Post-office, New-York.

SING SING.—SOME VERY DESIRABLE RESIdences, handsomely located, with fine views of the Hudson River, for sale, at prices varying from $4,000 to $20,000. Apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau st., Room No. 5.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN ORANGE, N. J., for 6 or 12 months. Address S., Box No. 3,390 New-York, describing terms, location, &c.

FARMS.

ESTATE FOR SALE.—THE FARM OF THE late John R. Myers, situate in Dutchess County, three-quarters of a mile from the Hudson River and Railroad Dépôt at New-Hamburg, five miles' walk from the village of Hughsonville. This property embraces an area of 100 acres of arable land, on which there is a spacious dwelling-house, (Gothic architecture,) complete in every respect, and all necessary out buildings, barns, granary, carriage-house, &c., with a large lawn, filled with fruit and shade trees of every kind—orchard, woodland, and never-failing stream of water. This estate possesses every advantage of the best society, schools, churches, &c., &c., and of easy access to the various avenues of business; for a country seat, or the business of farming, being unrivalled in every respect. Inquire of W. D. MYERS, Hughsonville, Dutchess County, New York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 97 ACRES, AT RYE, Westchester County, situated two miles N. W. from N. H. R. Dépôt, in a fine and improving neighborhood, on the White Plains turnpike. It is under good cultivation, has fine apple and pear orchard, and extensive vegetable and fruit garden. There are two dwelling houses, a large barn, cattle stables, and other buildings, which were all built within two years past. The price for the property, including cattle, horses, agricultural implements, house furniture, &c., is $25 000. Terms will be made easy. Address S. H. CORNING, on the premises, or at No. 84 South-st., New York.

FOR SALE—FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE residences and sites in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, N. Y. Accessible by river and railroad. For maps and particulars apply at the real estate agency of SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer and General Agent, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

KEYPORT AND HOLMDEL TURNPIKE COMPANY.—Proposals will be received for grading a turnpike from Keyport to Holmdel, 6½ miles, with culverts and bridges, till Thursday, Sept 1, next. Plans and specifications can be seen by calling on ALFRED WALLING, Engineer, Keyport, N. J. H. B. SEABROOK, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

SELF-INFLICTED DISEASES ARE ERADIcated from the system by the use of "THERMIAK, 1, 2 or 3." Full particulars will be found in the book entitled *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches.* Price 25 cents. To be had of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New-York. Sent free of postage to any part of the Union. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York. And at APOTHECARIES' HALL, Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT FOR BURNS. READ THE EVIDENCE. My daughter was scalded with hot water to such an extent that my physician said she must die. I bathed her freely with Arnica Liniment, which gave instant relief. I continued its use, and am happy to say she is perfectly well, and not scarred. CHAS. F. SONNEBORN, Stationer, No. 142 Nassau-st. For sale at No. 34 Beekman-st., New-York.

FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE. DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, CURES At No. 542 Broadway, By the new French method, All secret Diseases, Weaknesses, And Female Affections. Hours from 11 to 4 and 7 to 9 every day.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D. Pupil of Ricord, of Paris, and also of Professors GARROCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhoea, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 2 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 450 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway. Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and shows, also, in full of Spermatorrhoea, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it.—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the author, as above; also, by CHAS. MILLER, No. 346 Broadway, New York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 38th edition. Over 400 pages. Bound, cloth, with one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., Broadway. Among its contents [illegible] At No. 647 Broadway, [illegible] St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evening.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. CORBETT can be consulted with confidence on private diseases, at his old-established office, No. 10 Duane-st., opposite Chatham Bank. Dr. C. has practiced as above for over 20 years, and has treated with [illegible]. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University, and College of Surgeons, London. His diplomas from each of the above Institutions may be seen in his office. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who have been deceived by quack advertisements, &c., can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. Charges moderate. Hours, 8½ A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. [illegible] "Richard's himself again." Cure guaranteed, and no dieting required. [illegible] Office No. 483 Broadway. Attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, &c., office corner of Houston and Crosby, (No. 138 Crosby;) hours 8½ to 2, and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture, sexual incompetency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 36 West 14th-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 25 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

$500 REWARD—CROSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores; at the Astor House, 227 Broadway; and 100 Fulton st., cor. William.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets cleaned and repaired; and new sets in best style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, No. 553 Broadway, corner [illegible].

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.—300 bbls. Refined White and Yellow Sugars, Wholesale and Retail, at Refiner's prices. 500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses, cheaper than any house in New-York. 1,000 bbls. choice Family Flour, from $5 upwards. TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FLOUR and SPICES for the million, at the immense establishment of THOS. R. AGNEW (Successor to J. O. Fowler & Co.), Nos. 260 Greenwich and 39 Murray sts. GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

AFRICAN GINGER Of prime quality, in lots to suit buyers, for sale low, by ARCHER & BULL, No. 117 Water st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

TO CHAIR-MAKERS.—STATE, COUNTY and shop rights for the use of "Blanchard's Patent" for bending wood, in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, for sale by G. A. BURGESS, No. 49 Broad-st., or JOHN SILSBY, No. 8 South William-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, &c., at No. 127 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK. NO. 94 BROADWAY, FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JULY 31, 1859.

Cash assets per report, 30th April, 1859 ... $6,[illegible]
Receipts during the quarter ending Aug. 1, 1859, for premiums and interest ... 400,[illegible]
Total ... $6,[illegible]
Disbursements during the quarter ... 149,[illegible]
Cash assets, as realized ... $6,353,174 [illegible]
Additional assets, being interest accrued not due, deferred premiums, and due from agents ... 200,000 00
Claims unpaid, (not due) $48,000.
Number of Policies issued during the quarter, 369.
Number of Policies in force, 11,437.
Amount insured $[illegible].
I have carefully examined the above statement, and believe the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

THIS COMPANY offers the following advantages to persons intending to insure their lives:
ITS CASH ASSETS are larger than those of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States, amounting to $5,750,000.
THE PROPORTION OF ITS CASH ASSETS to the amount at risk is greater than that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States.
ITS RATES OF PREMIUM are lower than those of the majority of other Life Insurance Companies—yet its Dividends have been greater.
THE MORTALITY AMONG ITS MEMBERS has been proportionally less than that of any other Life Insurance Company, in either America or Europe, whose experience has been made known—a result in the highest degree favorable to Policy holders.
THE NUMBER OF LIVES INSURED in this Company greatly exceeds that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States, thus affording a security to them all—the necessary law of average having [illegible] scope for operation.
THE ASSETS of the Company are invested exclusively in Bond and Mortgage on Real Estate in the City and State of New-York, worth in each case at least double the amount loaned, and bearing interest at SEVEN per cent. The solidity and security of this disposition of the Company's Funds cannot be overrated.
[illegible].—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the assured.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Fred. S. Winston,	Millard Fillmore,
[illegible] V. L. Pruyn,	Alex. W. Bradford,
William Moore,	John M. Stuart,
[illegible] Blunt,	George R. Clark,
Robert H. McCurdy,	Samuel E. Sproulls,
Isaac G. Pearson,	Samuel M. Cornell,
John H. Swift,	Lucius Robinson,
[illegible] J. Bunker,	Samuel D. Babcock,
William Betts,	Hamlin Blake,
John P. Yelverton,	David Hoadley,
John Wadsworth,	Henry A. Smythe,
Alfred Edwards,	William V. Brady,
[illegible] Smith Brown,	W. E. Dodge,
Richard Patrick,	George S. Coe,
William H. Popham,	Wm. K. Strong,
[illegible] Edgarton,	Nathaniel Hayden,
[illegible] Wheeler,	Wm. M. Vermilye,
[illegible] H. Norton,	John E. Develin.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for the principal Towns and Cities of

[illegible]	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
[illegible]	Portugal,	Russia,
[illegible]	Switzerland,	Sweden.

Also on Constantinople, Alexandria, [illegible], Beyrout, Jerusalem. &c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or sixty days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st. Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

ALLYN COX, NOTE, STOCK AND LOAN BROKER, No. 42 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 1, 1859. PROPOSALS FOR $466,600 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Monday, Sept. 5, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of four hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred dollars of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park," passed April 17, 1857, amended April 15, 1859; and by an ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor July 22, 1859.

The said stock will consist of four thousand six hundred and sixty-six shares, of one hundred dollars each, and comprises the remainder of the amount authorized to be issued ($1,466,600) for the improvement of the Central Park. It bears interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from taxation, and the principal is redeemable from "The Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt" on the 1st day of August 1887, such redemption being further secured by a pledge of the Park and its appurtenances.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within five days after the opening of the bids, one half of the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the whole sum.

The remainder of the amount so awarded will be required to be paid to the Chamberlain on the 10th day of November next. On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain for such payments to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of such deposits.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed, put in a second envelope, sealed, and addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 1, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, HARRISBURGH, PENN., AUG. 12, 1859. AT A MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS of the Sinking Fund, held this day, it was Resolved, That the State Treasurer be authorized to receive Proposals to buy from the lowest bidder or bidders two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of 5 per cent. State Loans of Pennsylvania.
Notice is therefore given that Sealed Proposals for the sale of the whole or any part of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of said Loans, will be received at the Treasury Department at Harrisburgh, till 2 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, the 25th day of August, A.D. 1859; the same to set forth the amount offered and the price asked; to be addressed "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburgh, Pa.," indorsed "Proposals to sell State Loans."
The bids will be opened and allotments made to the lowest bidder on that day.
ELI SLIFER, State Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 9, 1859.—TWELFTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of August inst., upon stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the 20th day of September next upon stock registered at London.
Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. Thayer & Brother; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the Albany City Bank; those whose stock is registered at London, at the Union Bank of London, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.
The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Tuesday, the 23d of August instant.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following papers were taken from our office on Tuesday, Aug. 16: A note of William G. Chave for $600, dated March 2, 1859, payable to our order four months from date; also, two bonds for $1,000 each, made by Calvin O. [illegible] to Thomas Bent, dated Feb. 7, 1858; also, our two checks on the Bull's Head Bank for $130 each, dated 23d and 30th August, payable to the order of Charles Bridge, not indorsed; also, a certificate of two shares of stock, $50 each held by Thomas Bent, in the Knickerbocker [illegible] Company. All persons are hereby warned not to negotiate or receive transfers of said papers, or either of them, as payment thereof, save to us or our agents, has been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the papers, and no questions asked.
THOMAS BENT & SON, No. 215 East 26th-st.
Dated August 20, 1859.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 15, 1859. THE SECURITIES HELD IN TRUST BY the Superintendent of the Banking Department for the Lake Mahopac Bank, an individual Bank, located at Mahopac, Putnam County, having been converted into money, notice is hereby given to the holders of the registered circulating notes issued by said Bank that such notes will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent, on presentation of the same at the Commercial Bank of Albany, Albany, N. Y. JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

LEAVENWORTH CITY BONDS, TEN PER CENT.—These bonds are issued for municipal purposes, and mature July 1, 1876; interest at ten per cent. per annum paid annually, in New-York. Total indebtedness of the city, July 1, [illegible]; value of city property and assets $[illegible]. The assessed value of taxable property about $[illegible]. Population, about 12,000. For sale by ASHLEY & NORRIS, No. 33 Exchange-place, New-York.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY—NOTICE.—A Dividend of Five dollars per share will be paid to the stockholders of this Company or their authorized attorneys upon the production of their stock certificates at my office, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, on and after the 15th day of September next. GEORGE F. TALMAN, Assignee.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 19, 1859.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 30th day of July, and will be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the 23d day of August next. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

BONDS FOR SALE.—$35,000 CHICAGO, ALTON and St. Louis (formerly Chicago and Mississippi Railroad) Second Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds. Also $[illegible] of the Third Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds of the same road, for sale by ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 55 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris. Issue Bills of Exchange and travelers' credit, available in all the cities of Europe. Letters of introduction furnished to persons visiting Europe, to our house in Paris, London, Liverpool, &c. H. S. LANSING & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

EUGENE THOMSON, AUCTIONEER AND BROKER, No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance Stocks sent upon application.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK, AUG. 15, 1859. IN CONSEQUENCE OF AN INJUNCTION, no payment of Dividends declared by the company, will be made until further notice. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

THE GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK. OFFICE IN CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING, No. 7 NASSAU-ST., Is prepared to issue Policies at the usual rates, as follows, viz:
Policies in favor of and payable to the wife—free from the claims of creditors.
Policies payable on attaining a SPECIFIC AGE, or payable in case of death before attaining such age.
Policies granted to creditors on the lives of their debtors.
Policies granted for any number of years.
Premiums payable in cash—quarterly, semi-annually or annually.
Dividends declared every three years, and the surplus belonging to the policy holders returned to them.
JAMES W. HALSTED, President.
HENRY V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.
J. SMITH HOMANS, JR., Actuary.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES T. SOUTTER,	WILLIAM T. HOOKER,
DOUGLAS ROBINSON,	D. COLDEN MURRAY,
THOMAS RIGNEY,	JAMES F. RUGGLES,
JOHN T. AGNEW,	JAMES F. COX,
WM. M. VERMILYE,	ROBERT SOUTTER,
ARCHIBALD H. LOWRY,	JAMES W. HALSTED,
JOHN J. CRANE,	FRANCIS W. TAPPAN,
EDWARD A. LAMBERT,	WILLIAM A. BROWN,
CHARLES ABERNETHY,	BENJ. M. WHITLOCK,
WILLIAM ALLEN,	E. T. H. GIBSON,

EDWARD D. SPRAGUE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 31 Pine-st. CASH CAPITAL—$500,000. CHEAPEST AND SAFEST INSURANCE. DEALERS RECEIVE 75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS. When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
E. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

A LARGE CASH RETURN TO THE INSURED IN LIEU OF SCRIP. ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 29 WALL-ST., CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1859, OVER $300,000.
THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE BUILDINGS AND MERCHANDISE of every kind—Dwelling Houses and Household Furniture—at the STANDARD SCALE OF RATES, RETURNING TO THE INSURED A LARGE CASH DIVIDEND upon their Premiums, in LIEU of the PROSPECTIVE SCRIP DIVIDENDS of the Mutual Companies. ALBERT WARD, President. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer. REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock at his stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

20 shares American Exchange Bank	$100 each
10 shares Commonwealth Bank	$100 each
1[illegible] shares Market Bank	$100 each
25 shares Everett Fire Insurance Co	$25 each
10 shares Jersey Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
50 shares U. S. Steam Sugar Refining Co	$100 each
30 shares U. S. Express Co	$100 each
10 shares Brooklyn City Railroad Co	$10 each
30 shares American Express Co	$100 each
14 shares Beekman Fire Ins. Co	$25 each
60 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company	$25 each
40 shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co	$50 each
15 shares Grocers' Fire Ins. Co	$50 each
20 shares Home Fire Insurance Co	$100 each
50 shares Hamilton Fire Ins. Co	$15 each
50 shares Artisans' Fire Insurance Company	$100 each
70 shares Kings County Fire Insurance Co	$20 each

$5,000 Toledo and Wabash and W. and W. Railroad Co.'s 2d mortgage Bonds.
$3,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 2d mortgage Bonds.
$3,000 Town of Fort Madison, Iowa, 8 per cent. Bonds
$5,000 Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Watertown (N. Y.) Corporation 6 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Berlin City, Wis., 8 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Town of Columbus, Ky., 6 per cent. Bonds.
Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Aug. 25. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of Real Estate at public or private sale when desired.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker, No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer. BY ORDER OF T. C. HOUGHTON, MORTGAGEE. Hotel Furniture, on TUESDAY, August 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the Magnet Hotel, No. 21 Ann-st.—H. T. LEEDS will sell as above the entire furniture of the hotel, consisting of carpets, oil cloths, mahogany parlor furniture, dining room and chamber furniture, sofas, chairs, rockers, centre, side and card tables; bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, beds, bedding, mirrors, crockery, glass and chinaware, toilet sets, table cutlery, large cooking stove, and a variety of kitchen articles, &c. &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale. The attention of the trade solicited. By order of T. C. HOUGHTON, Mortgagee.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer. WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) AT 10½ o'clock at No. 86 West 11th-st., all the furniture of a family declining housekeeping, consisting of two full suites of parlor furniture covered in silk brocade and silk moquet; carved rosewood frames, centre-table, etageres, bookcase, carpet, mirrors, lace curtains, paintings, engravings, vases, rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, mattresses, &c.; oak dining-room furniture, glass and chinaware. Also rosewood seven-octave piano-forte, stool and cover, with a general assortment of kitchen and bedroom furniture.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer. WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 9 O'CLOCK, at No. 484 Canal-st. furniture, &c.; sofas, sofa bedsteads, hair and other mattresses, beds and bedding, dressing bureaus, wardrobe, bookcase, &c., together with the furniture of a three story house. Elegant assortment of carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer. CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE AND FANCY GOODS.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT—TUESDAY, Aug. 23, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., regular weekly sale day. Large and choice stock, in lots for retailers. No postponement, no reserve. Call and get cash bargains.

JOHN J. BENNIE, Auctioneer. WILL SELL, THIS DAY, MONDAY, AT the elegant residence No. 60 West 36th st., near 6th-av., all the magnificent household furniture, &c., contained in the above house. For further particulars, see Herald of this day.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

6-32.—NEW-YORK BUILT SHIP ELWOOD WALTER—Built in the year 1856—now on a voyage to London; said vessel has two decks, is 177.6 feet long, 36.2 breadth, 22.2 depth, and measures 1,072 65-95 tons and rates A 1. The ELWOOD WALTER was built in 1856, and orders have been sent to London for her return to New-York at which port delivery will be made after discharge of inward cargo. For sale low. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN WITH $6,000 IN CASH and $50,000 in real estate wishes to engage in some respectable business, already established. Manufacturing or commission preferred. He would take an entire or part interest. The best references given as to moral and intellectual standing, and the same will be required, in case of a partnership. Address FACTOR, Box No. 150, Times Office.

TWO NEW AND VALUABLE INVENTIONS—The patentee has realized over $75 per day on one of them for the last five months while traveling; this is a rare chance for manufacturers and others to invest in a profitable business. All are respectfully invited to call at C. V. MAPES' Agricultural Warerooms, corner of Beekman and Nassau sts.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500, TO EXtend a highly respectable manufacturing and mercantile business requiring the attention of two persons; sufficient orders ahead to double the investment in three months. Inquire at No. 61 Chambers-st., rear office, for Mr. P.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—SITUATED IN A pleasant village on Long Island, handsomely furnished, well stocked, and long established. Rent low and price reasonable. A fine opportunity for a young man. Apply to H. B. HAYDOCK, No. 89 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A SUCCESSFUL and profitable mercantile business, who can furnish, to be embarked in said business, from $10,000 to $20,000 as capital. For particulars, inquire of L. S. CHATFIELD, No. 41 Park row, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a first-class grocery store; good location and good business; will be sold cheap. Apply on the premises, No. 77 3d-av., near 12th-st.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF A valuable patent for agricultural purposes. For particulars, apply to HENRY E. BORDEN, No. 346 Broadway.

STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., IMPORTERS of Havana cigars, No. 29 Beaver-st., corner William, offer for sale all grades of Havana cigars of their own importation, either in bond, for export, or from store, duty paid.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. STEAMERS SYLVAN GROVE, Capt. LONGSTREET, and SYLVAN SHORE, Capt. MOONY. LEAVE

HARLEM.		PECK-SLIP.	
6 A. M.	2 P. M.	7 A. M.	3:15 P. M.
7 A. M.	3 P. M.	8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE, and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c. Fare to Harlem, 8 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859. SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thurs...Aug. 4, 7 A.M.	Thurs...Aug. 4, 11 A.M.
Friday..Aug. 5, 7 30 A.M.	Friday..Aug. 5, 11 30 A.M.
Saturd..Aug. 6, 9.30 A.M.	Saturd..Aug. 6, 1 P.M.
Sunday.Aug. 7, 9 A.M.	Sunday.Aug. 7, 3.30 P.M.
Monday, Aug. 8, for Red Bank in connection with the Laura ... 6 A.M.	Monday, Aug. 8, in connection with the Laura 5 A.M.
Monday..Aug. 8, 11 A.M.	Mon'day Aug. 8, 3 P.M.
Tuesd'y.Aug. 9, 11 A.M.	Tuesd'y.Aug. 9, 3 P.M.
Wednes..Aug. 10, 12 M.	Wednes..Aug. 10, 4 P.M.
Thurs...Aug. 11, 1 P.M.	Thurs...Aug. 11, 5 P.M.
Friday..Aug. 12, 5.30 A.M.	Friday..Aug. 12, 2.30 P.M.
Saturd..Aug. 13, 3 P.M.	Saturd..Aug. 13, 7.30 A.M.
Sunday.Aug. 14, 7.30 A.M.	Sunday..Aug. 14, 3 P.M.
Monday.Aug. 15, 6 A.M.	Monday..Aug. 15, 3.30 P.M.
Tuesd'y.Aug. 16, 6 A.M.	Tuesd'y.Aug. 16, 4 30 P.M.
Wednes..Aug. 17, 9 A.M.	Wednes..Aug. 17, 4 30 P.M.
Thurs...Aug. 18, 9 A.M.	Thurs...Aug. 18, 10 A.M.
Friday..Aug. 19, 7 A.M.	Friday..Aug. 19, 11 A.M.
Saturd..Aug. 20, 7.30 A.M.	Saturd..Aug. 20, 11.30 A.M.
Sunday..Aug. 21, 7.30 A.M.	Sunday..Aug. 21, 1 P.M.
Monday..Aug. 22, 9 A.M.	Monday..Aug. 22, 1 P.M.
Tuesd'y.Aug. 23, 10 A.M.	Tuesd'y.Aug. 23, 2 P.M.
Wednes.Aug. 24, 11 A.M.	Wednes..Aug. 24, 3 P.M.
Thurs...Aug. 25, 12 M.	Thurs...Aug. 25, 4 P.M.
Friday..Aug. 26, 6 30 A.M.	Friday..Aug. 26, 5.30 P.M.
Saturd..Aug. 27, 2 P.M.	Saturd..Aug. 27, 5.30 P.M.
Sunday..Aug. 28, 7 30 A.M.	Sunday..Aug. 28, 3.30 P.M.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859. SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (DIRECT) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows, from the foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Thurs....Aug. 4, 11:30 A.M.	Thurs....Aug. 4, 6 A.M.
Friday...Aug. 5, 12 M.	Friday...Aug. 5, 6:30 A.M.
Satur....Aug. 6, 1:30 P.M.	Satur....Aug. 6, 7:30 A.M.
Monday..Aug. 8, 3 P.M.	Monday..Aug. 8, 9 A.M.
Tuesday.Aug. 9, 4 P.M.	Tuesday.Aug. 9, 10 A.M.
Wednes..Aug. 10, 3:30 P.M.	Wednes..Aug. 10, 5:30 A.M.
Thurs....Aug. 11, 4 P.M.	Thurs....Aug. 11, 6 A.M.
Friday...Aug. 12, 3:30 P.M.	Friday...Aug. 12, 7 A.M.
Satur....Aug. 13, 4:30 P.M.	Satur....Aug. 13, 7 A.M.
Monday..Aug. 15, 3:30 P.M.	Monday..Aug. 15, 6 A.M.
Tuesday.Aug. 16, 3:30 P.M.	Tuesday.Aug. 16, 7 A.M.
Wednes..Aug. 17, 6 P.M.	Wednes..Aug. 17, 7 A.M.
Thurs....Aug. 18, 4:30 P.M.	Thurs....Aug. 18, 7 A.M.
Friday...Aug. 19, 5 P.M.	Friday...Aug. 19, 7 A.M.
Satur....Aug. 20, 12 M	Satur....Aug. 20, 6 A.M.
Monday..Aug. 22, in connection with the Laura, from Red Bank, and for Pleasure Bay only....6:30 A.M.	Sunday..Aug. 21, leave B'ch Port 2 P.M., and leave Camp Meeting, Port Washington..........3 P.M.
Monday..Aug. 22, 1:30 P.M.	Tuesday.Aug. 23, 9 A.M.
Tuesday.Aug. 23, 3 P.M.	Wednes...Aug. 24, 10 A.M.
Wednes..Aug. 24, 4 P.M.	Thurs....Aug. 25, 6:30 A.M.
Thurs....Aug. 25, 3:30 P.M.	Friday...Aug. 26, 6:30 A.M.
Friday...Aug. 26, 3:30 P.M.	Satur....Aug. 27, 7 A.M.
Satur....Aug. 27, 4:30 P.M.	Monday..Aug. 29, 6 A.M.
Monday..Aug. 29, 3:30 P.M.	Tuesday.Aug. 30, 7 A.M.
Tuesday.Aug. 30, 3:30 P.M.	Wednes...Aug. 31, 7 A.M.
Wednes..Aug. 31, 4 P.M.	Thurs....Sept. 1, 7 A.M.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock; returning, leave Peekskill at 1 P. M., touching at Amos-st.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Amos-st., at 9¼ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9½ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS. DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR GREENPORT, ORIENT AND SAG HARBOR.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-slip, Pier No. 28, East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Freight taken. GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip, 9¾ A. M.; 1¾, 5 P. M. Leaves Flushing at 7½, 11½ A. M.; 3 P. M. Low fare 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains. RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—steamer HENDRIK HUDSON, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

NOTICE.—CAMP MEETING AT SING SING, COMmencing Aug. 22, 1859; steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay st., touching at Christopher st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock. Fare 25 cents.

FOR KEYPORT—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY-ST.—KEYPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 7 A. M. ALICE PRICE leaves at 9 o'clock A. M. and Keyport at 3 P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—STOPping at Boyle's Dock, Great Neck and Sands Point. The new steamer LONG ISLAND leaves Pier No. 22 East River, (James-slip,) every day, at 4 P. M.

WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, &c.—Steamboat THOMAS POWELL, foot of Jay-st., at 3½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip every day, at 1 P. M. THOMAS LOCKYER, No. 113 South-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY J. GRACEY, plaintiff, against AGNES JARVIS, widow of THOMAS N. JARVIS, deceased; Alexander Jarvis and Mary his wife; Jane Jarvis, widow of William Jarvis, deceased; Charles Jarvis, Thomas Jarvis, Peter Jarvis, Ellen Jarvis, Susan Jarvis and Emma Jarvis, children of the said William Jarvis, deceased; John Jarvis and Ruth his wife; Mary Ann Wilson, formerly Mary Ann Jarvis, and William Wilson her husband; Alexander Jarvis the younger, Mary Ann Jarvis, Nelson Jarvis, William Jarvis and Catharine Jarvis, children of James Jarvis, deceased, and James M. Neely, defendants.—Summons for relief, as amended.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of June, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 70 Wall-street, in the said City, within twenty days after the service hereof on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. HENRY P. FESSENDEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM BRYCE, James [illegible], Ebenezer L. Cooper and Morgan Morgans, Jr., against MOSES PIKE and Suchet Mauran. Summons—For relief—(Com. not ser.) To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, at No. 111 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Aug. 13, 1859. GREEN & CROWELL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. au15-law6wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SUYDAM, Jr., late of the town of Belleville, and State of New-Jersey, and doing business in the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Suydam, Lambert & Co., No. 107 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 22, 1859. JOHN H. SUYDAM, Administrator. ap25-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD H. PENDLETON, late of the City of Washington, District of Columbia, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at the office of CHURCHILL, JOHNSON & CO., No. 27 Murray-street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of October next.—Dated, New York, April 23, 1859. PHILIP P. PENDLETON, Executor. ap25-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES O. PALMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Esq., No. 74 Wall-st., (that being his place for transacting business,) in the City of New-York, on or before Oct. 22 next.—Dated, New-York, April 20, 1859. RUFUS PRIME, Administrator. ap25-law6mM.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE. All business connections between GEORGE E. HAWES & A. C. McNULTY has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. GEO. E. HAWES, A. C. McNULTY. New-York, July 23, 1859. Dentists, No. 21 Bond-st.

A. C. McNULTY has removed to No. 37 Bond-st., where he will be pleased to see all who require his professional services. New-York, Aug. 15, 1859.

SHIPPING.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA. Via Panama, on the 5th and 20th of every month, by the steamships ADRIATIC, ATLANTIC and BALTIC, (formerly in the Liverpool Line.) The above unrivaled steamships, owned by the North Atlantic Steamship Company, are now being fitted up for the California trade, one of which will leave the wharf foot of Canal-st. on the 5th October, at 3 P. M. and semi monthly thereafter. The rates of passage and freight will be as reasonable as by any other line. They have large freight capacity, and the arrangements for the comfort and health of the passengers will be such as to challenge competition. An experienced surgeon will be attached to each ship.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. Chief Cabin Passage ... $130. Second Cabin Passage ... 75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL. Chief Cabin Passage ... $110. Second Cabin Passage ... 60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, August 31.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 14.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE.—From Pier No. 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.
FARE.
Cabin to Philadelphia ... $1 50
Cabin to Cape May ... 2 00
Steerage to Philadelphia ... 1 00
No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1.
DELAWARE, John H. Cones, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Bellew, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.
One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West, rates by commission and with dispatch. Goods insured at ⅛ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers." Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage ... $15 | Deck ... $8. The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$39 75	To Atlanta, Ga	$22 00
To Mobile, Ala	35 00	To Augusta, Ga	20 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22 00
To Nashville, Tenn	26 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Memphis, Tenn	25 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The magnificent steamer NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed on SATURDAY, Aug. 27.

FOR THE SOUTH, NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave on TUESDAY, Aug. 23, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta Ga., $22; Albany, Ga., $26; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $28; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows: ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on TUESDAY. YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, on THURSDAY. JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY. Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway. Freight taken on moderate terms.

THE NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 M., FOR BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers for LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, No. 82 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York, from pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room, $5. Running time about thirty hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland; H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st., New-York.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours' ride from Portland.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, F. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on TUESDAY, Aug. 23, at 4½ o'clock P. M. Cabin Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $26; Atlanta, $22; Columbus $28; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; and to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows: GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, Aug. 24, at 12 noon. EDINBURGH, Cumming, [illegible]. Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first-class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 23 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

FISHING BANKS. The new favorite and substantial steamboat NAUSHON, Capt. G. W. WILSON, will make an excursion to the Fishing Banks, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, 22d and 23d, leaving Peck-slip 7¼, Spring st. 8, Jay-st. 8¼, Pier No. 4, North River, 8½ o'clock A. M. Fare 50 cents for the excursion. Bait, lines, and refreshments on board.

AHOY FOR THE FISHING BANKS.—THE large and staunch iron steamer ERIE, Capt. L. BANNELL, will make a trip to the Fishing Banks every day during the week, except Wednesday, the 24th inst., commencing Monday, 22d inst, leaving Chambers-st. 7 o'clock; Spring-st. 7¼; Amos-st 7½; Broome st., East River, 8; Peck-slip, 8¼, and Thorn's Dock, Brooklyn, at 9 o'clock. Bait and lines can be obtained on board; also refreshments. Fare for the trip, 50 cents. N. B.—This boat can accommodate from four to five hundred fishermen, and as many dancers, for the accommodation of which a good cotillion band is engaged.

SEA BASS.—CHOLERA BANKS.—THE FAVORite sea steamer HUNTRESS, Capt. J. DUVALL, and the well-known pilot ANDERSON CALDWELL, will make a trip to the Sea Bass Cholera Banks, on THURSDAY, Aug. 25. Leaving foot of Jackson-st., at 6 o'clock; Peck-slip at 6¼, and Pier No. 4 North River, at 7 o'clock A. M. precisely. Be early on board! JAMES PEARSALL, HIRAM CORWIN. Tickets $1. Bait, lines and refreshments on board.

TO CHARTER—TO GO TO BIDDLE'S GROVE or any other place on excursions or pleasure trips, at low reduced rates—the splendid new, swift, low-pressure steamer ERIE, 614 tons burthen. Apply to JAMES D. RICK, No. 206 West st. The ERIE goes to West Point and Newburgh every Sunday.

IF YOU WISH TO ENJOY A MOST DELIGHTFUL excursion trip and take a view of the beautiful scenery on the East River, the public islands, with the improvements, Hell Gate, &c., take the fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN. See advertisement.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMERS CINDERELLA, CERES, MAGNOLIA, and others. Barges, can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to [illegible] T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 49 South-st., corner of Pine.

AGRICULTURAL.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME. BONE DUST. FISH GUANO. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO In quantities to suit purchasers. For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, suitable for grain and grass crops, and for top-dressing Winter grain and grass in late Summer and Fall. 100 lbs. of this Phosphate will equal in effect and lasting power 125 lbs. of Peruvian Guano.

	Per bag.	2,000 lbs.
Nitrogenized Super Phosphate of Lime	$4 00	$50 00
Mapes' Super-Phosphate of Lime	3 20	40 00
Potash Super-Phosphate of Lime	3 60	35 00

A can of the Nitrogenized Phosphate, together with a circular containing testimonials, &c., can be had, free of expense, on application to CHARLES V. MAPES. Mapes' Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse, Nos. 128 and 130 Nassau and 11 Beekman st., New-York.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DEALERS.—MAPES' AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AND SEED WAREHOUSE, Nos 128 and 130 Nassau st. and No. 11 Beekman-st., New-York.—The stock includes all the improved forms of plows, fanning mills, potato diggers, etc. All kinds of machinery for the culture of cotton and tobacco, rice, and all crops. Ames & Son's shovels; hardware of various kinds; seeds, field, garden and flower; garden seeds raised expressly for this establishment on the farm of Prof. Jas. J. Mapes. Fertilizers—Guano, Mapes's Nitrogenized Super Phosphate of Lime. CHARLES V. MAPES. Nos. 128 and 130 Nassau and 11 Beekman st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the estate of Peter A. Britton, of Canandaigua, N. Y., are requested to present them to the assignees, on or before the 1st day of September next. WELLINGTON CLAPP, WM. H. LEE, Assignees. NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1859.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD. ARRANGEMENTS FOR AUGUST, 1859. Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7:10 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
[illegible] A. M.	[illegible] A. M.
11:15 A. M.	10:[illegible] A. M.
[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] P. M.
[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] P. M.
[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] P. M.
[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] P. M.
7:[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] P. M.

Connecting with steamer NEPTUNE, Capt. H. N. Sammis, leaving Fulton Market Pier at 9 A. M., 1, 2:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains. An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11:15 A. M. for Flushing, stopping at all way stations; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; fare 15 cents. On Sundays trains leave Hunter's Point at 8, 12, 1, 3, 5 and 7 o'clock; fare 25 cents to Flushing and back same day. O. CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 3:30 and 5:30 P. M., Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.—White Plains.
2:15 P. M., from White and Centre-sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
6:30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11.45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 4, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5.30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4.45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2.25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT.—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3:30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9:30 A. M. Express, and 6:10 P. M. Mail.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:50 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:25 P. M.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES. CHICKERING & SONS' NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS. Price, $300. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO.—LESSONS UPON THIS POPULAR INstrument given at a low rate, at the pupil's residence if desired. Rapid and thorough progress guaranteed. The advertiser has had some years' experience in teaching. Address TEACHER, Box No. 185 Times Office.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTES Are all of the full scale of 7-octaves. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanical skill, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture.
They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the case, sound-boards and all the wood-work from the strain of the strings, making them much more solid and enduring. There are two sounding boards, arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which being free from the strain of the strings becomes more sonorous, and pure on their vibrations as the pianos become older. Their construction is the most simple and scientific, and they are the most enduring and full-toned pianos ever made. Call and see them, at WM. HALL & SON'S, New store, No. 543 Broadway, Between Spring and Prince sts.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS. STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the Musical Review,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others. STEINWAY & SONS, Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway. C. & SONS have been awarded 39 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years. ALSO FOR SALE, MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges, At wholesale and retail. PIANOS TO RENT.

J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York. First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS. Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250, and $300. T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

A BARGAIN.—$275 FOR A SUPERB AND RICH-toned rosewood 7-octave piano-forte and stool, finished in a style of grandeur rarely to be found, most elegant open carvings of magnificent design, the whole being in the style of Louis XIV.; massive carved legs, double scalloped carved work all round, keys superbly set, with vases of plenty, grapes, roses, &c.; has all the modern improvements, rich full tone, most celebrated and best City makers, with warrantee, and is about half price, as will be seen on inspection. Apply at the brick dwelling No. 676 6th-av., near 40th-st., from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., for four days. N. B.—Has portable case for shipping. An object for cash.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS—"The Horace Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best."—Evangelist. "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—Christian Intelligencer. "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—Home Journal.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also, at their Depôt, No. 29 Cortlandt-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS made by Chickering, Gilbert, Hallet, Davis & Co. Prices from $60 to $200. Melodeons very low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner Grand-st., marble building.

ALBERT WEBER.—DEALERS ARE INVITED to examine the best stock of pianos in the City, each warranted for three years at the lowest wholesale prices for cash or satisfactory paper, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 399 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

A LADY POSSESSING A POWERFUL soprano voice, desires a situation in some Protestant choir. Address Box No. 249 Brooklyn Post-office.

MUSICAL BOXES.

MECHANICAL SINGING-BIRD AND MUSICAL Boxes of all styles and sizes, playing 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, in painted tin, horn, plain and rosewood boxes, with every variety of accompaniment, and manufactured by the best makers of Switzerland, expressly for this market. HARMONIPHONE, MANDOLINES, OUVERTURES, EXPRESSIVES, FORTE PIANOS. Bells, Drums, Castagnettes and Flutes accompaniment. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes, No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York. Musical boxes repaired.

AMUSEMENTS.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND. THE PIONEER OF CHEAP MUSIC IN AMERICA. 12 pages usual full size of Music weekly for 10 cents. CONTAINING MUSIC THAT IS POPULAR, GOOD, NOT DIFFICULT; ORIGINAL AND SELECTED, FOR THE VOICE, THE SALON, THE BALL ROOM. Each number contains from 4 to 8 pieces. All the best composers of the country write for the "Friend." Everything that is new appears in it. A supply sufficient for the voice and piano of the Home Circle, at an insignificant cost, will be found in the "Friend." Sent by mail, for $5 a year, and in proportion for a shorter period. The First and Second Volumes, comprising 17 Nos. of 12 pages each, viz: Nos. 1 to 17; Nos. 18 to 34, elegantly bound in Cloth, Gilt Cases, can be had at $2 50 [illegible]. Publishers and Proprietors, C. B. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 107 Nassau-st., New-York. Removed from No. 13 Frankfort-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA. MADAME CORTESI. MADAME GASSIER. In order to afford to the public an opportunity of hearing the two celebrated Prima Donnas of Max Maretzek's Havana Opera Company prior to their leaving the United States, arrangements have been made with the Directors of the Academy of Music, for ONE WEEK'S OPERA, to commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, when Madame GASSIER and Madame CORTESI will each appear in three of their greatest characters. The following popular artists will appear on the same occasion: SIGNOR BRIGNOLI, SIGNOR GASSIER, SIGNOR AMODIO, and SIGNOR JUNCA, thus presenting an ensemble complete and perfect in every detail. The Orchestral and Choral department will be on the same scale of efficiency and liberality as usual in that celebrated establishment. Musical Director and Conductor—MAX MARETZEK. Madame CORTESI and Madame GASSIER will immediately leave for Boston, and appear at the Boston Theatre on Monday, Sept. 19.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cts.; Upper Boxes, 25 cts. MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1859. GLORIOUS TRIUMPH of the WORLD RENOWNED RAVELS, GABRIEL and FRANCOIS, Whose extraordinary success during this brilliant engagement is unparalleled in the annals of theatricals. ANOTHER NEW and STUPENDOUS ATTRACTION. FIRST NIGHT of the great Comic Spectacle Pantomime of BIANCO. In which the most celebrated Comic Pantomimist living, GABRIEL RAVEL, Will sustain his original comic character, Supported by the ENTIRE STRENGTH of the TALENTED COMPANY, the minor parts even played by first class artists, thus making THE ENSEMBLE PERFECT. The grand pantomime will be preceded by the Ballet Divertisement of PUNCHINELLO, In which MARIA HENNECART, Miss FRANCES, and the entire Ballet Troupe will appear. Punch ... Young America. And the EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE. MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, YOUNG AMERICA, and other artists.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Mr. H. L. BATEMAN, Manager. First Night of MATILDA HERON. First Night of the NEW AMERICAN TRAGEDY. First Night of the Powerful Dramatic Company, among whom are Messrs. [illegible], Couldock, Walcot, Davidge, and Miss Josephine Orton, from the Howard Athenæum, Boston. Mr. H. L. BATEMAN respectfully announces that on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 22, will be presented for the first time, the New American Tragedy, entitled GERALDINE; or, LOVE'S VICTORY. With the following [illegible] Distribution:
Geraldine de Lacey ... Matilda Heron
Anselmo, Prior of St. Wenbergh ... Mr. Couldock
David of Ruthin (a Welsh bard) ... Mr. [illegible]
Hubert, a Crusader ... Mr. [illegible]
Gambo, the Earl's Jester ... Mr. Walcot
Baron de Lacey ... Mr. Leffingwell
Hugo de Bowugh (Earl of Chester) ... Mr. Howard
Gervase, a steward ... Mr. Davidge
Cuthbert ... Mr. [illegible]
Edith de Lacey ... Miss Josephine Orton
Jean ... Mrs. [illegible]
Crusaders' Retainers, Vassals, Attendants, &c., &c., &c.

NATIONAL THEATRE. (Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.) MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 22. The performance will commence with INGOMAR. Ingomar..Miss A. Hathaway | Parthenia..Miss E. [illegible]. After which COUSIN JOE. Concluding with THE VERDANT YOUTH.

BOWERY THEATRE. Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8. THIS EVENING, Aug. 22. The entertainment will commence with the VENETIAN BUCCANEER; Or, THE PROPHET OF THE BOHMER WOLD. THE MAGIC TRUMPET. PADDY CAREY.

BENEFIT OF M. CAMPBELL, AT WOOD'S MINSTRELS, NOS. 561 AND 563 BROADWAY. THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 25. When he hopes that his established reputation of sixteen years experience, will be allowed abundantly to vindicate his claim to the confidence of the public. The programme for that evening will present all that is new and novel in minstrelsy. FINE COMIC ACTION, ELEGANT AND PLEASING DANCING, BRILLIANT SCENERY AND CHARMING MUSIC. Miss E. DE FERRER, and Messrs. EPH. HORN, CHAS. WHITE, NED DAVIS, F. S. WAMBOLD, J. H. [illegible], J. LYNCH, GEO. RAYNOR, L. MEYER, J. SMITH, J. YATES, T. BONIFACE, R. THOMPSON, H. HURLBUT, Master M. LEWIS, and others will appear in all their different roles in NEGRO MINSTRELSY, presenting an unequaled combination of talent. Tickets 25 cents; children under 10, 12 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock, commence at 8.

JONES' WOOD. POSITIVELY THE LAST PERFORMANCE. MONSTER CIRCUS. AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. MONDAY, Aug. 22. TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES, with Madame LOUISE TOURNAIRE, Mademoiselle JOSEPHINE, Messrs. NEVILLE, SMITH, STEVENS, [illegible] and THE INCOMPARABLE ORRIN FAMILY, In their Unrivaled Acrobatic Feats. SPLENDID [illegible]. FINE ORCHESTRA. Conductor ... [illegible]. Magnificent display of Fireworks. ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDINGS, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st. SELECT ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY. EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK. HORN, CHAS. WHITE AND N. DAVIS APPEAR TOGETHER. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 12 cents. THURSDAY NEXT, Aug. 25, BENEFIT OF M. CAMPBELL, AGENT.

CLIFTON PARK. VANDERBILT AVENUE, STATEN ISLAND. A grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert will be given on WEDNESDAY NIGHT, August 24, for which some of the best talent of New-York is engaged. Robertson's full Band will be in attendance. Admittance 25 cents. N. B. The steamboat will leave the Island for New-York at 11 o'clock, P. M. Concert to commence at 7 o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THIRD WEEK OF THE SUMMER SEASON—THIRD WEEK OF THE GALE SISTERS.—MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the thrilling Drama, from the French, entitled FATHER AND SON; or, THE SAVAGE OF LA CHARBONIERE. After which a grand Pas de Deux, by the bewitching Artiste Sisters, the Misses HANNAH and ADRONA GALE. To conclude with the beautiful Ballet-Pantomime of THE FOUR LOVERS. Just received, by the missionary ship Henry Hill, a curiously-interesting relic from the MOUNT OF OLIVES, immortalized in Scriptural History, in the shape of the GNARLED TRUNK of an ANCIENT OLIVE TREE, perhaps thousands of years old. The PYTHONIA, or Den of Serpents, now contains a whole family of Anacondas, of a fabulous size and description. Admittance, 25 c.; Children under 10, 10c. Parquet seats 12 cents additional.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—The Managers announce that the Exhibition will be opened at Palace Garden, in 14th-st., near 6th-av., on SEPT. 21, 1859. Articles for exhibition received from Sept. 8, until the 20th. Circulars can be obtained on application at the office of the Institute, in the Cooper Building, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av. By order of the Board of Managers. DAVID R. JAQUES, Chairman. WM. B. LEONARD, Corresponding Sec'y. JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Recording Sec'y.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open Day and Evening, at No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. New additions. Crowds of citizens and strangers.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO visit the chief attraction of the City—the [illegible] GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open Day and Evening. No. 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—TWO GENTLEMEN, AGED 28 and 30 years, of influential and aristocratic families, wish to form the acquaintance of two young ladies with view to matrimony; one of the gentlemen is light complected, with blue eyes and brown hair, tall, weighs 155 lbs., and would prefer a lady with dark eyes and hair, and tall, plump form; the other gentleman is tall, rather dark complected, weighs 174 lbs., has no particular preference as to the style of lady, but would like her, as both must be, amiable, intelligent, well educated, and of good families; none need answer who are not sincere. Letters returned, and best of reference given if required. Address BLONDE, or BRUNETTE, Box No. 103 Times Office, for one week.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane st.

PERSONAL.

The following list of Americans was registered at the banking office of Livingston, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from July 28 to Aug. 4, 1859.

[illegible]

Mr. J. S. Rarey publishes a personal statement in the London *Times*. He says he went to England in November, 1857, with full testimonials; that he was content to abide by the verdict of the English people in regard to his system of taming horses; but that he has had to encounter envy and misrepresentation; that one of the people in America broke his pledge of honor in reference to his pamphlet, and that since the publication of that work, he has received no profit from it. It having been asserted that the famous horse *Cruiser* has returned to his vicious ways, notwithstanding Mr. Rarey's training, Mr. R. explains that the horse was tampered with in his absence, and adds that he neither professes to have the power of controlling the laws of a savage by his system when not in his presence, nor to crush the spirit of horses so completely that they will be placid under two-fold aggravation," such aggravation, he adds, as was applied to *Cruiser* on the occasion in question.

The aged governesses from the Kentishtown Governess' Asylum, were entertained at Fulham Palace on the 25th July. The scene is described as follows: "The visitors were received on the lawn by their kind hosts, and were soon scattered under the splendid old trees of that fine Episcopal residence. After an early dinner the lawn again received the company, and the little children of the family, playing freely with their new friends—new in time, however old in years—gave a character of home which was truly delightful. After tea followed evening prayers in the chapel, and then the guests drove home—fatigued, perhaps, as to the bodies which they had worn from fifty to eighty years, but greatly refreshed in spirit by the great kindness and courtesy of the invitation, and the manner in which the kindness and the courtesy were maintained in the most minute details for the entire day."

The descendants of Mrs. Mary Breed, the oldest inhabitant of West Lynn, held a pic-nic at North Saugus, on Thursday, Aug. 11. The Lynn *News* says: "More than sixty-five years ago, Mary Sweetser, then not quite 20 years of age, came down from her rustic village home, as the wife of Joseph Breed. She is now 85 years old, well and happy, and blessed in her children and children's children to the fourth generation. When the time came for the pic-nic, none were happier than she, and we must not wonder if her aged heart throbbed with a little vanity as she saw nine carriage loads of her descendants in front of the old homestead, eager to escort her on such a visit."

Mr. Samuel Warren, Recorder of the city of Hull, England, recently charged the Grand Jury on the moral condition of female servants. He attributed the frequency of crime among their class to their overfondness of dress and their tendency to ape their superiors; and suggested the propriety of inaugurating a more rational and wholesome state of things with reference to educating the domestics. His Honor also called attention to the alarming increase in the number of houses of infamy in the city, a fact likewise attributable, in his opinion, to the same causes which led the female servants to the commission of other crimes.

Meyerbeer's new Opera, "Dinorah;" Or, Il Pellegrinaggio di Ploërmel," to which the subscribers and the public have been looking forward with so much curiosity, was produced at the Royal Italian Opera, in London, on the 25th July, with a completeness and splendor unsurpassed by any previous essay. The characters in the opera were sustained by Madame Miolan Carvalho, Madame Nantier Didée, Mademoiselle Marai, Signors Gardoni, Neri Beraldi, Tagliafico and Graziani.

The *Louisville Journal* states that John Young Brown, member of Congress elect from the Fifth District of Kentucky, will not be qualified by age to take his seat at the first session of the present Congress. The Constitution prescribes that no person can be a member of the House of Representatives who is under twenty-five years of age. Mr. Brown was elected over a Democratic competitor, Mr. Jewett.

The Philadelphia *North American* says: "A base, constructed of granite, to support the slab in memory of Benjamin Franklin and his wife, is now fixed in the position assigned for it. It rests upon a plain foundation of stone, and in dimensions is six feet ten inches long, four feet ten inches wide, and three feet deep. The new lettering chiseled in the solid stone comprises the simple inscription, "Benjamin and Deborah Franklin, 1790."

A new juvenile dramatic genius has risen in Chicago, in the person of Mary McVicker, who gives evidence of talent. Although a mere child, her acting is represented as possessing decided marks of genius. As an imitator, she reproduces Rachel, Piccolomini, Brignoli, and other artists of celebrity, both dramatic and vocal, in a most effective manner. John Brougham has written a piece for her.

Gen. James H. Lane, of Kansas, has been invited by the Germans of Leavenworth to address them on political subjects. In accepting the invitation, the General wrote: "I trust my conduct in the future will be such as to retain the confidence of my German friends. If devotion to the great cause of free labor and the best interest of Kansas will secure that confidence, I have no fear."

A letter from Beyrout informs the Boston *Journal* that a converted Mahommedan is now laboring among the Turks of that city, and finds abundant opportunities. He gathers large companies, and spends hours in reading the Scriptures and explaining to them the principles of the Christian faith. Among his auditors have been several Dervishes and two Persian Mahommedans.

Mayor Mayo, of Richmond, arrived in Boston on Saturday, from New-York. He was accompanied by Capt. D. B. Bridgeford and private Thomas W. Davis, of the Richmond Grays. Mayor Mayo called upon his Honor Mayor Lincoln, who extended to him a cordial greeting. They will visit, in company, some of the city institutions.

The Boston *Journal* has the following: "We have received a letter from the editor of the *Field*, a London sporting journal, announcing the intention of one of the most celebrated sportsmen of England, the Hon. Grantley Berkley, to visit this Continent in September, to see the country and its people, and bag some of its game. He will send letters to the *Field*.

In Boston, the Hon. John H. Wilkins has presented, in behalf of the Cochituate Water Board, to Mr. William Ware, of Newton Lower Falls, who rode to Long Pond and gave notice of the outbreak at the gate-house on Charles River, last March, a gold watch and chain, in recognition of his services on that rapid occasion.

Mons. de Lave announces that on Tuesday he will cross on his rope at Genesee Falls a second time, and perform some feats not attempted on the first occasion. He will stop about half-way across and hang himself by the neck over the chasm beneath; and, during his walk back, will stop again and stand on his head.

Among the passengers by the *Fulton*, from this port for Southampton and Havre, on Saturday, were Mr. and Mrs. James Gallatin, of this City, Mr. Hachette, bearer of dispatches to Belgium, Mr. James Adger, of Charleston, and M. Paul Laba, of the French theatre.

Mlle. Titiens and Mlle. Piccolomini sang at a concert in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham in July, for the last time previous to their departure for the Provinces. They were supported by the principal artists of the Drury-lane company.

It is reported that Judge Sawyer, of Nashua, will resign his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of New-Hampshire, to enter upon the practice of his profession at St. Louis.

The Hon. Henry Wilson has accepted an invitation to deliver an eulogy at Natick upon the late Hon. Horace Mann.

Dr. Wickham, accused of the murder of Mrs. Cole, in Sussex county, N. J., it has been ascertained, has left the country.

The Hon. Jefferson Davis is still sojourning at Oakland, Alleghany County, Md., where he has considerably improved in health.

Gov. Willard, of Indiana, is on a visit to his relatives in Haddam, Ct.

Naval Intelligence.

LAUNCH OF THE PENSACOLA.

The United States steamer *Pensacola*, says the Mobile *Register*, was launched from the Navy yard at Washington, Aug. 13, amidst the general rejoicing of a vast multitude who had assembled to witness it. As she glided into the water she was christened by Miss Mallory, a daughter of Senator S. R. Mallory, of our State. The *Pensacola* is a beautiful ship, and was modeled by Mr. John Lenthall, Chief of the Bureau of Construction. Mr. John L. Porter, the Naval Constructor, has taken every care in making her a first-rate ship. She is of 2,158 tons, and will mount eighteen 9-inch guns, and one pivot gun of 10-inch bore, her engines are being built at the Washington Navy-yard, and she is to be rigged and sailed around to Portsmouth, Virginia, to have her machinery put in. Her masts, sails, boats, &c., are all ready, and she will be rigged immediately.

THE SLOOP-OF-WAR SAVANNAH.—This fine ship is now ready for sea, and only awaits a favorable wind to sail for Vera Cruz. Only five of her crew are on the sick list, two of whom are down of intermittent Chagres fever, which still exists to a limited extent among the men. Last night two of the crew attempted to desert by leaving the ship in the "middle watch," and swimming ashore. One of them was pursued by a couple of officers, and overtaken just as he reached out his hand to catch the wharf, and the other, who, knowing of the capture of the first deserter, was discovered by the sentry as he was descending the side of the ship. He returned on board, and both of them were put in the "brig," which in naval parlance signifies double irons.

The ship has still one year to cruise before her commission expires.

Those having friends on board may communicate with them at Vera Cruz *via* New-Orleans.

The following is a list of her officers:

Captain—Jos. R. Jarvis. *Lieutenants*—John L. Worden, Joel Kennard, J. R. Carter, J. Irwin, T. P. Pelot. *Surgeon*—Jas. McClelland. *Purser*—B. J. Cahoone. *Lieut. Marines*—A. J. Hayes. *Master*—Leroy Fitch. *Assistant Surgeon*—D. B. Conrad. *Captain's Clerk*—W. Shippy. *Boatswain*—Charles Bragdon. *Gunner*—Charles Moran. *Carpenter*—Charles Boardman. *Sailmaker*—Lewis Rogers. *Purser's Clerk*—J. W. Ritchie. *Master's Mates*—Cyrus Ellis, Thomas Harvey, John Hunt, George Baker, James Cummings.—*Boston Journal.*

Army Intelligence.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 4.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1859. }

I. The following instructions, received from the War Department, are published for the information and government of the Army:

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 27, 1859.

1. Four companies of the First Infantry, from Texas, will immediately occupy a site for a military post in the Washita country, near the reserve selected for the Texas Indians, to be called Fort Cobb. The two companies of the First Cavalry, belonging to Fort Arbuckle, will join this force not later than the 1st of October. Major Emory, First Cavalry, is assigned to the command. He will at once select the site, and make preparation for constructing the post as soon as the necessary appropriation is made by Congress. A saw-mill, and other necessary means for the purpose, will be furnished without delay. The post will be supplied from Fort Smith. Capt. W. L. Cabell, Assistant Quartermaster, is assigned to duty at the new post.

2. The garrison of Fort Smith, which will be abandoned as a station for troops, will take post at Fort Arbuckle by the 1st of October.

3. The limits of the Department of Texas are extended northward between New Mexico and the State of Arkansas, including Fort Smith, to the Arkansas River and the southern boundary of Arkansas without crossing either.

4. The senior officer commanding within the Department of Texas north of the Red River, will be authorized to order the coöperation of all the troops stationed there, for any service which the public interest may suddenly require in that quarter, but he will have no other control over any other than his own post, either for discipline, or administration, or habitual service; nor will he order any premeditated or prolonged operations, without the authority of the Department Commander.

JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.

II. The Commanding General of the Department of Texas will designate the four companies of the first Infantry for the new post, and give such further instructions as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this order.

III. Major Emory, First Cavalry, who has been designated to select the site for the new post, will be governed by the special instructions to him from the War Department, dated the 28th ultimo.

By command of Brevet Lieutenant-General Scott,
L. THOMAS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Advertisement.]

EVIDENCES FOR THE CHRISTIAN.—Anything from the Holy Land has a value in the Christian's eyes. From the Mount of Olives, memorable in Bible history, the missionary ship *Henry Hill* has brought the huge trunk of an ancient olive-tree to New-York, and it is a curiosity of the rarest sort. It is at Barnum's Museum. This afternoon and evening there are excellent entertainments there besides.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—From the days of Job to the advent of this preparation, many external diseases were deemed incurable. That delusion is dissipated. Cancer is controlled and extirpated by this Ointment. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street. Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 20

$1,000	Tennessee 6s	87	100	Hud. Riv. R.	b60 32½
10,000	do	b60 87½	100	Mich. Cent. R.	b60 43½
1,000	Virginia 6s	93½	500	do	43
15,000	Mo. State 6s	b30 83½	50	do	b30 43
1,000	do	83½	100	do	b40 43¼
6,000	La. State 6s	86¾	100	do	s30 43
6,000	N. Y. S. 5s, ¼, 1861	99	200	Ill. Central R.	65
1,000	Erie R. 1st-m.b.	94	200	do	b60 65½
1,000	Erie R. 3d-m. bds.	7¾	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	b30 24¾
1,000	M. C. R. 8 ¶ ct. 1st M.		450	do	24½
	S. Fund Con. Bds.	87½	50	do	s30 23½
2,000	do	87	50	do	s30 21
43	National Bank	101	203	do	s10 24½
10	Mer. Ex. Bank	96½	200	do	24½
5	Bk. of Commerce	96¾	200	do	b60 24½
100	Del & H. Canal Co.	90¼	250	do	s10 24¾
50	do	s60 90	300	do	24½
10	Penn. Coal Co.	81½	100	do	s10 24½
300	do	81½	600	do	b30 25
20	do	81½	575	do	25
150	Cumb. Coal Pref.	12½	100	do	s5 25
50	Pac. M. S. Co.	76	100	do	nw 25
1,200	N. Y. Cen R. opg.	72¼	100	do	s10 25
100	do	s10 72½	300	Gal. & Chic. R.	b30 66
450	do	opg 72½	50	do	s10 65½
400	do	b60 72½	650	do	65½
50	do	s10 72½	50	do	b15 65½
100	do	b15 72½	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	20½
50	do	s3 72½	200	do	b30 21
450	do	b60 72½	100	do	21
250	do	c 72½	150	do	b3 21½
100	Reading R.	b30 43½	100	do	21½
100	do	b10 43½	585	Chic. & R. I. R.	63
200	do	s60 43¼	50	do	b30 63½
200	do	c 43½	300	do	b60 63½
100	do	b30 43½	300	do	b30 63½
100	do	43¼	300	do	s3 63½
325	Erie Railroad	5¼			

MONDAY, Aug. 22—A. M.

The past week was one of very general activity in Trade and of revival on the Stock Exchange. The Import entries continue large, and are met by an improved demand from the Jobbers, who are just now busy with the Southern and Southwestern merchants. The latter are here in large numbers, and, together with the pleasure travel, are filling the hotels to repletion. The Astor, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan and others have seldom been so crowded at this season of the year, several weeks in anticipation of the return of the moving public from the watering places. One of the principal landlords assures us that he has not been so crowded during the third week in August since the Crystal Palace exhibition of 1853. And we believe this is the experience of what is called the pleasure travel on the Central Road and Hudson River Road and Steamboat lines. The week past was also marked by a large Export movement in Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, and large (for the season) also in Specie—the latter being swelled by the reëxport of Mexican Silver, coming in *viâ* New-Orleans. The Import entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $5,900,479, against $2,925,380 same week last year. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods is $1,574,468, against $963,110 same week last season. The Export of Specie, $1,594,933, including $949,016 by the steamers on Saturday, against $844,781 same week last year. The following are the particulars:

Ship *Teutonia*, Hamburg—Mexican dollars	$150,000
Gold dollars	1,200
American eagles	100,000
Brig *Col. Penniman*, Jacmel—Specie	2,300
Schooner *Mary Alice*, Ponce—Doubloons	10,500
Steamer *Philadelphia*, Havana—Specie	331
Steamer *Persia*, Liverpool—American gold	350,000
Gold bars	17,000
Sovereigns	1,455
Mexican silver	10,327
Steamer *Karnak*, Havana—Sovereigns	2,904
Steamer *Fulton*, Havre—California bars	167,630
American gold	20,000
Gold and silver	32,000
Gold	2,300
Mexican silver	200,000
Steamer *City of Manchester*, Liverpool—Am gold	460,000
Sovereigns	17,186
Total	$1,594,933

The Sub-Treasury balance was reduced during the week $386,899, standing at present $4,960,490, against $5,347,389 at the close of the previous week. The receipts of Silver from New-Orleans are $411,050, and a considerable amount of Gold continues to come in by express, from the interior, owing to the comparative scarcity of New-York Exchange at the South and West. The Bank Averages we find have run rather better, among the large Banks, in the aggregate, than the week before, notwithstanding the export to Europe, and indicate an improvement in the statement to be made up this afternoon, of $600,000 to $800,000. It is possible the returns from the smaller Banks may vary the result a few hundred thousand dollars. The last Average stood $20,744,532. We look for a further reduction, but not important, in the Discount line; the run of business in this way, we find on inquiry, to be somewhat irregular, a number of the leading Banks having already reached as low a point as they care to go, or the gradual improvement in their own Deposit line requires. The Discount market is consequently somewhat easier at 7 ¶ cent., 60@90 days, and at 7@8 ¶ cent. for longer dates on strictly first-class bills, and 8@9 ¶ cent. for fair paper, falling due within the present year. On demand, the Stock Brokers are borrowers at 6 ¶ cent. from outside lenders, and at 6@7 ¶ cent. at Bank. The Exchanges are ¼ ¶ cent. easier than week before last, and for Saturday's mail Bank bills on London were done, for the first time in several months, a small fraction below 10 ¶ cent. We quote extremes 109⅞@110¼ ¶ cent.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at this port for the seven months of the present calendar year, were made up in summary form for the TIMES a few days ago, and presented a total import of Foreign Merchandise, from 1st January to 31st July, 1859, of $155,147,000

Add three weeks in August	16,713 186
Total to date	$171,860,186
Against same time in 1858	91,850,953
Increase to date	$81,009,233

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles, reëxported, to 31st July

July	$36,547,000
Add three weeks in August	4,329,592
Total to date	$40,876,592
Against same time 1858	39,707,537
Increase to date	$1,169,055

The same tables make the Export of Specie to 31st July

to 31st July	$43,250,000
Add three weeks in August	4,429,322
Total to date	$47,679,322
Against same time 1858	17,182,250
Increase to date	$30,497,072

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of U. S.	101¼@101¾
N. Y. Central	71¼@72½
New-York and Erie	5¼@5½
Reading	42¾@43@43½
Rock Island	62¾@63¾
Michigan Southern	7¼@7¾
Michigan Southern preferred	21¼@25¼
Michigan Central	42@43¾
Toledo	19¾@21¾
Galena	65@66
Illinois Central	64@66
Panama	115¼@116
Pacific Mail	75@74@76
Missouris	82¼@83¼
Virginias	93@93¾
Tennessees	87@87¾
Illinois Central Bonds	84¼@85¾
Hudson River	30¼@32¼
Harlem Preferred	34@35¼
Delaware and Hudson	89¼@90¼

The previously downward course of the market for Stocks was partially reversed on Friday week, by the appearance of a new party of buyers for New-York Central and several other Railway Shares. During the past week, this reversal was made pretty general, the dealings assuming, toward the close, very decided buoyancy, at an advance of 1 to 4 ¶ cent, as will be noticed in our table, in nearly all the Western Stocks, and a further rise in Central of 1½ ¶ cent. The most active Western movement was in Michigan Guaranteed, the previous *short* sales of which, and a limited supply of cash certificates on the Street, were so large and marked, from 28@29 down to 20@19½, as to attract the attention of speculative buyers, who came into the market on Friday and Saturday with much freedom, placing the price at 25½ ¶ cent. at the close of the week. The demand for Toledo Secured, which had fallen below 18 ¶ cent. from 24@25, by force of the *Bear* account, also improved, and the stock recovered to 21½ ¶ cent. Hudson River, in the same way, from 30½ to 32½ ¶ cent. The steadiness in Galena and Rock Island, noticed for some weeks before, was followed by an advance to 66 ¶ cent. in the former, and 63½ ¶ cent. in the latter, both closing firm and in good demand. The last English advices led to an advance of 2 ¶ cent. in the Illinois Central shares, and 4 ¶ cent. in the Construction Bonds, the latter being very scarce, even at the advanced bids. The Receivership of the Erie Company, and the impression that the late executive rule in the concern is pretty much at an end, a new election occurring in October, has improved all the Bonds of the Company, particularly the earlier mortgages, and there is also a demand for the shares at the low ruling of $5@$5¼. Nothing has yet been done in the way of *placing a definite plan for the consolidation of the several interests in the property,* standing behind the $13,000,000 early mortgages; and such is the want of harmony, if not of confidence, understood to exist between the President and his Board, that it is doubtful whether the whole subject will not go over to the new election of Directors in October. Nothing practical, before that time, seems at present likely to be accomplished. A meeting of the Committee with the President on Thursday last made little or no progress, and adjourned over to Tuesday next. If the right new material is brought in at the annual meeting of the Stockholders, to coöperate with such of the old Directors as represent a large personal as well as general interest in the concern, and who now manifest that interest actively, while compelled to differ from the unfortunate course and persistent views of MR. MORAN, the probability is that Mr. NATHANIEL MARSH will be made President of the new Board, as well as continued in the Receivership, until relieved of the latter by a mutual and, as far as practicable, early settlement between the various Bond and Stockholders, standing behind the original $13,000,000 mortgages. This selection, and a right working, as well as harmonious Board of Directors, would greatly facilitate such settlement, without unduly hastening, except on conviction of mutual right and profit, any one of the parties into terms of consolidation or *forced contribution.* The great element now wanting is that of confidence into the future administration of the property, on a sure basis of revenue to all concerned rather than in its productive capabilities.

The State and Federal Stocks were quite steady through the week, but in comparatively less speculative demand than some of the Railway shares. At the close, Virginias were counted at an advance of ½ ¶ cent., and Missouris and Tennessees were in fair request at the figures of the previous week. The general market left off firm after the early and only session of the Brokers on Saturday.

The telegraph reports from New-Orleans that the California steamer of August 5 has $2,000,000 in Gold for New-York, and as the *Moses Taylor* is the connecting steamer on this side, the remittance may be looked for on Friday next. The *Empire City*, from New-Orleans, is on the way with $775,000 in Specie for this market, probably Mexican Silver. She will also be due before the close of the present week.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, under date of Saturday P. M., August 13, says of the Money and Exchange markets of that city:

The Money market to-day exhibited no change on our last report. Good paper continues in demand, but the supply is unusually limited, and transactions steadily diminish. In Stocks and Bonds we have nothing whatever to add; the offerings are ample, but in most cases prices are above the views of buyers. The only transaction reported to-day was $10,000 City Bonds and Opelousas Railroad indorsement at 81¾. Exchange continues languid, drawers are inexorable in their demand for extreme rates, but buyers manifest a considerable amount of indifference, and transactions are still merely nominal at our previous quotations, which we repeat as follows: Clear Sterling Bills, 109¾@109⅞. Bill of Lading Drafts, 108¾@109¼. Francs, 5f. 10@5f. 7½ ¶ dollar. Sixty day Bills on New-York, &c., ¾@1¼ ¶ cent. discount; Sight, ¼@¾ ¶ cent. premium.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE NEW-ORLEANS BANKS.

BANKS.	Loans. Aug. 13.	Loans. Aug. 6.	Specie. Aug. 13.	Specie. Aug. 6.
Citizens' Bank	4,434,129	4,329,549	3,461,979	3,445,127
Canal Bank	1,635,075	1,580,264	1,390,466	1,509,347
Louisiana	2,165,606	2,174,669	2,103,645	2,116,403
Louisiana State	3,026,001	2,881,371	2,336,945	2,367,667
Mech. & Trad.	810,068	783,660	514,358	572,548
Bk. of N. Orl'ns	1,297,794	1,274,830	582,634	556,584
Southern Bank	314,291	332,195	347,214	376,136
Union Bank	1,046,372	1,024,068	520,927	529,366
Merchants' Bank	532,674	491,317	226,310	269,527
Crescent City	931,979	970,601	244,563	219,303
Bank of America	922,375	997,710	441,183	471,655
Total	16,032,893	17,526,693	13,124,146	13,504,546
	Increase	$506,300	Decrease	$380,400

BANKS.	Circulation. Aug. 13.	Circulation. Aug. 6.	Deposits. Aug. 13.	Deposits. Aug. 6.
Citizens' Bank	2,486,065	2,457,540	3,935,967	3,828,968
Canal Bank	1,010,625	1,041,105	895,670	920,334
Louisiana	614,904	614,269	3,302,512	3,397,383
Louisiana State	2,216,215	2,284,500	4,646,204	4,795,136
Mech. & Traders'	340,610	349,380	665,948	761,012
Bk. of N. Orleans	545,135	576,630	773,833	803,207
Southern Bank	217,005	223,610	263,970	261,542
Union Bank	499,095	506,565	997,633	1,010,599
Merchants' Bank	254,490	262,999	462,713	361,397
Crescent City	227,450	251,470	345,903	329,747
Bank of America	220,630	223,040	963,994	934,996
Total	9,951,264	10,091,090	17,250,743	17,260,740
	Decrease	$139,656	Increase	$6,002

BANKS.	Exchange. Aug. 13.	Exchange. Aug. 6.	Due Dist. Banks. Aug. 13.	Due Dist. Banks. Aug. 6.
Citizens' Bank	478,420	564,714	303,022	312,342
Canal Bank	257,483	115,592	108,476	168,696
Louisiana	164,445	271,760	409,400	412,845
Louisiana State	217,070	235,374	548,822	588,406
Mech. and Trad.	236,163	294,733	19,026	26,026
B'k of N. Orleans	160,399	181,086	104,799	98,670
Southern Bank	680,374	736,570		
Union Bank	226,046	262,262	303,337	331,892
Merchants' Bank	72,488	12,639	46,836	51,603
Crescent City	51,977	8,819	14,928	17,261
Bank of America	32,316	20,300	2,059	10,881
Total	2,666,363	2,787,771	1,852,705	1,976,151
	Decrease	$121,000	Decrease	$123,446

The Coal Trade of last week from the Schuylkill region was rather light, both by rail and canal. We understand that this is owing, in part, to the announcement of pecuniary embarrassment among several of the operators in the trade. The *Miners' Journal* reports the

SALES OF COAL—WEEK AND TOTAL.

	1858. Week.	1858. Total.	1859. Week.	1859. Total.
Schuylkill Railroad	33,609	1,031,910	31,024	1,067,369
Schuylkill Canal	40,266	547,686	39,747	537,484
Lehigh Valley Railroad	9,361	362,814	11,363	367,354
Lehigh Valley Canal	26,390	436,076	32,947	453,915
Scranton South	13,130	316,436	14,191	338,360
Scranton North	3,415	83,040	5,011	121,661
Penn. Coal Co.	17,410	325,250	26,256	401,360
Delaware and Hud. Co.	14,344	267,334	29,762	313,607
Wyoming Canal, South			11,513	216,030
Wyoming Canal, North			2,000	28,231
Shamokin Region	3,479	84,385	4,071	97,340
Total Anthracite	168,432	3,334,402	178,000	4,315,063
Lykens Valley Coal Co.	3,169	39,083	1,700	39,300
Short Mountain Co.	1,660	33,649	2,003	37,646
Treverton Coal	3,370	58,911	3,065	78,417
Broad Top	1,796	87,974	2,305	78,376
Cumberland Coal			12,378	260,671
Semi-Anthracite & Bit.	9,993	161,547	9,571	276,636
Add Anthracite	168,432	3,334,302	178,000	4,315,063
Total	177,425	3,554,269	187,560	4,692,704

The Chicago *Times* reports of the Grain trade:

"The receipts of the first week in August of the Illinois Central were about $600 behind those of the same week last year. Wheat is moving finely on this line. The receipts of wheat at Chicago from the 1st to the 12th inst., were 145,000 bushels, against 136,000 bushels in all July."

And the Chicago *Tribune* adds that:

The receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours were as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.
By Canal	—	900	7,420	2,422
By G. and C. R.	331	11,199	2,447	3,853
By R. I. R.	1,505	7,000	6,050	500
By Ill. C. R.	284	4,430	1,066	600
By C. B. and Q. R.	373	2,540	7,701	300
By C. and N. W. R.	584	139	402	787
By C. A. and St. L. R.	650	2,480	—	—
Total	3,716	31,377	26,708	8,356

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says of that market:

There is no change in the Money Market; the demand is fair, but not pressing. The Missouri currency is heavier, and the tendency is toward higher rates of discount. The agents of the leading banking-houses engaged in sending it home, have returned, and will not be sent out again, and the banks in St. Louis refusing to make arrangements satisfactory, in the way of furnishing Exchange at a given rate for remittances, the paper is regarded with less favor. Rates of Exchange remain without any alteration, and we continue to quote:

		Buying.	Selling.
New-York Sight	.37	@45 prem.	½@¾ prem.
Boston	.37	@40 prem.	½@¾ prem.
Philadelphia	.37	@45 prem.	½@¾ prem.
Baltimore	.37	@40 prem.	½@¾ prem.
New Orleans	¼	dis.	par.
American Gold	.30	@65 prem.	87@65 prem.

The Albany *Journal* reports of the Canal trade:

The amount received for tolls during the second week in August, 1859, was	$47,456 08
Amount received for tolls during the second week in August, 1858	63,887 47
Decrease	$16,431 39
Amount received for tolls from opening of navigation to and including the second week in August, 1859	$784,999 06
Amount received for tolls from opening of navigation to and including second week in August, 1858	1,048,633 76
Decrease	$263,634 6

We give place to the following note from the author of a communication in this paper, published some years ago, on the New-Haven case. We also reproduce the article in question as an evidence that the discovery of Mr. HOLBROOK in regard to the utter impossibility of separating the stock certificates of the Company is by no means *news.* We might also quote the remonstrances of this paper and others of the City of New-York, against accepting any such attempt at separation as right or legal, as far back as 1854:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed in your issue of Saturday a paper signed by Mr. GEORGE HOLBROOK, the experienced accountant employed by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, soon after the discovery of SCHUYLER's fraud, to separate the good stock of that Company from the over-issued or bogus, in which communication Mr. HOLBROOK confesses that the result was not satisfactory to himself, and what was said to have been performed "is practically impossible." I remember writing you a note upon this subject a long time ago, and looking among some old papers I have found what you then published in the money article of the TIMES. Although the position therein taken was disputed by eminent financiers, I have always asserted its correctness, and am finally sustained by the person who, it is said, accomplished what I declared impossible. I send you the paper, as it may have escaped your memory.

E. P. W.

From the New-York Times, 1856.

The New-Haven Fraud.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial comments, yesterday, upon the decision of Judge COMSTOCK relative to the over-issued stock of the New Haven Railroad Company, you say: "We believe the Directors of the Company profess to have ferreted out every fraudulent certificate and part of certificate." Since the fraud was discovered I have read many communications upon the subject, and have been surprised that every one seems to take it for granted that all the good and bad stock are easily distinguished, and I even saw it stated in one of the daily papers, about the time of the greatest excitement, "that the Company had secured the services of a noted book-keeper who had traced out and separated *all* the bad issue from the good." Having had some little experience as Transfer Clerk in an institution of this City, I flatter myself that I understand pretty well the *modus operandi* of these matters, and can prove to you, I think, that it is impossible for any one to separate *all* the bogus stock from the genuine. Let me give you an example: Suppose Mr. A gives an order to his broker for 100 shares of stock. The broker, perhaps, not finding it all in one lot, buys say 25 shares of one person, which we will call *bad* stock—the remainder he makes up of *good*, and receives a certificate for the whole 100 shares, signed by the President of the Company. Mr. A in a few days wishes to sell part of his stock, and transfers to Mr. B 25 shares, giving up the old certificate. He receives a new one for 75 shares, and Mr. B another for 25 shares. Now, Sir, who can say which holds the 25 shares of *bad* stock? You see it is impossible to determine. Or, as another instance: Suppose Mr. A has two or three certificates of good stock, and he purchases ten shares more, which afterwards proves to have been *bad*. Wishing, as many do, all their stock in *one* certificate, he receives one from the Company, after giving up all he holds. Now, if he subsequently sells a part, is it the *bogus* or *genuine*? I am aware that the greater part of the "over-issued" stock was hypothecated in large amounts, and of course can be easily traced; but during so long a time as SCHUYLER's frauds were being perpetrated, and the great number of transfers which must necessarily have been made during that time, I think it certainly an anomaly if no transactions similar to the examples I have given had happened. Excuse me for trespassing so much upon your time; but if these suggestions are of any value, you can use them as you desire.

E. P. W.

The further hearing on the injunction against the New-Haven Managers, who propose to pay a partial dividend to the Stockholders, on the now repudiated register made by HOLBROOK, (which he was not permitted by BULKLEY, the President of the Company, to correct or review,) will take place before Judge INGRAHAM, of the Supreme Court, to-morrow. The belief is general that the injunction will be made permanent, or, at all events, continued until the question of separation or compensation is finally settled. Should this be the decision of the Court, the next step to be taken by the injured parties, and it ought not to be opposed by any honest class of shareholders, is to take the control of the property from BULKLEY and his co-managers, and place it with a Receiver, or in trust with a Board of Receivers, to be selected by the Court, to be operated with proper economy for the common good of all concerned, and its finances administered without prejudice to any class of claimants upon the Company; neither of which is likely to be done, hereafter, any more than it has been for the five years past of extravagant litigation. There was never a greater abuse of ordinary fairness and common business sense than by the managers of this joint-stock property, and the men who counselled, first and last, against an assumption or compromise of the Schuyler fraud. It has come to no good to the old stockholders; they have scarcely handled one-half one ¶ cent. a year on the investment as falsely registered in their exclusive favor, and it cannot come to good now that the double fraud upon the so-called Schuyler stockholders is exposed before the Supreme Court and the public, unless the steps of the managers are at once retraced, and the whole claim adjusted as in the Kentucky Bank case. The stock of that Bank is now worth 120 ¶ cent. It was down to 40@50 ¶ cent. like the New-Haven Road, while the question of the Levis fraud was unadjusted, but steadily rose in credit after the recognition and settlement of the Levis certificates. As in the New Haven case, an attempt was at first made to separate the certificates, registered on a common stock ledger; but there was no *expert* found equal to the ungracious task *then*, and it seems from HOLBROOK's confession, there is none to be found *now.*

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 20—6 P. M.

FLOUR less active; upper lake neglected; the market closed firmer, but without quotable change in prices; sales 800 bbls., at $4 50 for Superfine Indiana; $4 62½@$4 87½ for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, and $5 37½ for double extra. WHEAT quiet and steady; sales 1,500 bushels old standard Spring, and 600 bushels new Chicago Spring, at 82c.; 2,000 bushels mixed red and white Ohio, at $1 07; 400 bushels white do., bagged and delivered, at $1 10@$1 15; 1,600 bushels white Canada, at $1 12@$1 15. CORN 1c. better; sales 1,100 bushels No. 1 Illinois, at 66c. OATS nominal, at 31c.@32c. BARLEY nominal, at 50c. RYE quiet, at 66c. WHISKY steady; sales 200 bb's., at 24c. *Lake Imports to-day*—500 bbls. Flour; 24,000 bushels Wheat; 18,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour; 19,000 bushels Wheat; 7,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Aug. 20—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. Demand moderate. WHEAT—A fair miller's demand, and for new better prices realized, while old is firm but without change; sales 600 bushels, including 200 bushels new standard Chicago Spring at 87c.@81; old White Indiana, $1 02. CORN steady; good demand for shipment; sales 18,000 bushels Illinois at 70c. OATS nominal, but not sufficient in the market to establish quotations. *Lake Imports to-day*—16,400 bushels Wheat; 9,500 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,700 bushels Wheat; 17,600 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 20—6 P. M.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT active and advanced 2c.@3c. CORN active at 63c. OATS firm. *Receipts to-day*—2,600 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, and 5,000 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—300 bbls. Flour and 41,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 20.

COTTON—Sales to-day 200 bales new COTTON at 12¾c. CORN—A declining tendency; sales at 97c.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 20.

FLOUR firmer; sales at $4 60 for Superfine. WHEAT—Red, 95c.; White, $1@$1 05. WHISKY active at 23¼c. BACON and BULK MEATS firm. MESS PORK heavy, at $14@$14 50.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Saturday*—*First Board*—$700 City 6s, 99; $8,000 Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Construct'n, 45; $1,000 Northern Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 63½; $3,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 69¾; $1,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 6s, 2d mort, 86¾; 33 Pennsylvania Railroad 39¼; 11 Pennsylvania Railroad, 40; 6 Minehill Railroad, 50¼; 2 Second and Third Street Railroad, new, 33; 14 Reading Railroad, 21¾; 200 Schuylkill Navigation pref., 16¾; 150 do., 16¾; 3 Girard Bank, old, 11¾; 4 Mechanics' Bank, 27.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Names.	Date		Leave.	For
Glasgow	Aug.	24	New-York	Glasgow.
Arabia	Aug.	24	Boston	Liverpool.
Vanderbilt	Aug.	27	New-York	Southam'n.
North American	Aug.	27	Quebec	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Aug.	27	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Sept.	1	New-York	Southam'n.

FROM EUROPE.

Names.	Date		Leave.	For
Bremen	Aug.	9	Southamp'n	New-York
United Kingdom	Aug.	13	Glasgow	Quebec.
Canada	Aug.	13	Liverpool	Boston.
Indian	Aug.	17	Liverpool	Quebec.
Ariel	Aug.	17	Southamp'n	New-York
City of Washing'n	Aug.	17	Liverpool	New-York
Bavaria	Aug.	18	Southamp'n	New-York

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Fulton, for Southampton and Havre—Mr. Francis Cochis, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. H. Lewis, Jr., do.; Master Draper Lewis, do.; Master Henry Lewis and servant, do.; Mr. and Mrs. James Gallatin and servant, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Locke, Miss Locke, Miss Cuyler, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Toney, Miss Toney, Mr. Antonio Giro, Havana; Mr. Fitz, Havana; Mr. James Adger, Charleston, S. C.; Mr. Samuel Joshua, London; Mrs. Goodwin, San Francisco; Mrs. Whelan, Philadelphia; Mr. Faure, Paris; Mr. E. Mursen, do.; Mr. H. W. Halleck, San Francisco; Mr. E. D. Gareschè, New-York; Mrs. Starmoney, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Faxon, New-York; Miss Faxon, do.; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Field and servant, Mrs. Juana Saus de Osollo, Cuba; Mrs. Louis Armot, Havana; Mr. Stearns, New-York; Rev. C. Brun, New-Mexico; Mr. and Mrs. S. Castro, two children and servant, Havana; Mr. A. Carvalho, Havana; Mr. B. Hachette, bearer of dispatches to Belgium; Mrs. M. Werk and child; Miss Werk, Master C. Werk, Master L. Werk, Miss J. Werk, Miss M. L. Spencer, New-York; Miss M. Bloomer, Mr. H. F. Runge, Baltimore; Mr. Greenough, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Ramiere, Vilanoa and child, Spain; Mr. P. Laba, Paris; Mr. J. Gandohan, France; Mr. M. Mancks, Mr. Charles Pardis, Mrs. Block, Miss Fargis.

In steamship Alabama, for Savannah—J. Kleinhauer, G. B. Coley, F. H. Behn, W. A. Scranton, M. H. Hopkins, Mrs. S. G. Wood and three children, Joseph Sichel, Francis Wolf, A. Thorn, J. von Rothchild, R. M. Sushnell, Pitney Sheffield, Henry Leith, Samuel M. Sabers, W. A. Prentice, J. B. Post, M. W. Smith, N. T. Johnson, J. C. Rowland, J. P. Marsh, W. Ward, B. Goldman, E. Sherman, John Thompson, Wm. Effelder, George McCord, George Sage, H. H. Richards, A. T. Spiller, Jos. Block, G. Storm, Miss Mary E. Lynde, Miss Lucy Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. E. Feuchtwanger, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Theodore Stetson, T. W. A. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. McBudd, Charles Chelsy, Charles Schoenberg, J. Beshlacher, H. Steinhart and two children, L. H. Woodman, J. C. Porter, Julius Chamanski, J. L. Wilcox, M. Baker, M. B. Bennet, W. H. Janigan, F. G. H. Taylor, L. Moulor, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Bernard, T. Lawrence, J. L. Barber, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Little, infant and servant, O. D. Rice, E. John, Alexander Obermeyer, Jacob Kreut, Jacob Krout, Jr., Julius Limner, E. T. Holman, S. Praged, H. Weithelmer, F. T. Griffin, A. S. Butts, Mr. and Mrs. A. Scranton, E. Benedicks, A. Ansear, Samuel S. Tichnor, T. Faucett, Julius Hirsch, T. P. Lockhart, Mrs. A. Sampson, Mrs. Apple, Miss Mary Petit, Mr. and Mrs. Pound and infant, C. J. Bannan, T. Timson, Mrs. Dr. J. H. Sullivan and three children, Simon Mack, G. A. Burckhart, S. P. Bell, Seth K. Taylor, T. Parker, W. Brainerd, Charles Hinsher, H. Lipman, M. Pendergrast, and 14 in steerage.

In steamship James Adger, for Charleston—Mr. Edgerton and lady, Miss E. B. Porter, Mrs. Crouse, Mrs. Wellborn, Mrs. Angell, R. L. Bloomfield, E. P. Clark, John Molloy, A. W. Barnett, A. Canalle, W. B. Fairchild, Isaac Holmes, H. S. Shelton, J. L. Daniels, A. J. Riddell, Thos. Allen, A. H. Jones, Jno. W. Clark, Jno. Black, B. W. Farce, J. Jordan, F. Von Santen, lady and infant, C. Behrend, Irving Root, Mr. Rose, P. J. Riley, Geo. W. Kelly, B. Robbins, J. Strauss, E. Willman, J. Freudenberger, C. H. Peck and lady, J. Schwartz and lady, W. Moses, M. Lehman, Jos. Young, S. Dreyfus, J. H. Stanley, L. C. Hanck, B. W. Darke and lady, Andrew Dove, J. W. Carmalt, lady and daughter, W. H. Fique, R. W. Lloyd, E. Nebhut and lady, C. P. Remson, S. Simon, A. L. Jacobs, Miss M. McDonnell, Mr. Inman, P. J. Hamell and daughter, J. C. Hiscalley, A. J. Burke, G. A. Forsgard, C. Kunte, D. Fogarty, H. O. Lampley, S. Rosenheim, J. Creighton, H. Roth, Mrs. J. McCancy, H. Hustis, J. S. Fairly, and 27 in the steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—Abm. Mordecai, C. Dufour, C. Fatley, W. Mathews, Edward Morrys, G. Gilman, F. Pretsler, T. L. Griffith, J. E. Wilson, H. A. Wilson, J. Neal, J. L. Steele, Jas. M. Burr, R. C. Holson, Joseph Higgins, Wm. H. Kent, E. W. Darden, Robert Geary, Mrs. Gamage, Miss Gamage, John Gamage, W. A. Graves, Mrs. Bell, two Misses Bell, Mrs. Plot and nurse, Mrs. Goy, Mrs. King, H. Satterwhite, J. M. Mason, lady and two daughters, J. Brooks and lady, Miss Nichols, Miss Beard, Mrs. F. W. Seabury, Miss Seabury, Mrs. R. H. Arnold and two children, Miss Dansch, M. A. Neil and lady, Mrs. M. Smith, Mrs. A. McConnell, D. N. Walker, Mrs. D. N. Walker, nurse and child, Mrs. Duplers and child, E. Schum, H. A. Allen, Geo. W. Palmore, Thos. A. Prude, J. C. Mender and lady, Miss A. Whitfield, Miss T. Whitfield, J. H. Timberlake, J. S. Knowles, Andrew Jenkins, J. Ayres, M. Hilson, C. Crens and lady, L. E. Savage, Wm. F. Burtes, and 15 in the steerage.

In steamship Quaker City, for Havana—J. de Nargance, J. B. Estenza and two daughters, Marquis de la Real Campina and lady, F. Y. T. Talacios, Charles Madden, lady and mother, Felipe Ruiz, Pedro Ulme and family, of seven persons, J. Sanches and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Hernandes, George Bohling, Jose Helva, Santiago Lawrence and two ladies, S. J. Ackerman, Tamora Urquiola, C. Mola and daughter, George Garcia, J. G. Pomench, M. San Miguel, H. P. Pruner, Alexander Morrison, Lewis Lavaletto, Lewis Aden, A. Reddel, lady, two children and three servants, Alfredi Morelles, Gregorio Mola, Miguel de la Vega, J. B. de Carvallo, F. de Oana, F. de Carvajal, Geronimo Puente, Jila Pailly, E. Lopez, J. P. Conner, F. Varona, Jose Santos, Claudio S. Rodriguez, Artulo Peon, Marius Puarte, A. R. Gonzales, W. Schmidt, Pedro Marie Tito, F. S. de Mesa, D. J. G. Hava, Jose M. Mayorga, James K. Fry, G. Thedon, Juan Fernandez, M. F. Campoama—Total 70.

In steamship City of Manchester, for Liverpool—Thos. Slattery, Geo. Tomlinson, Mrs Mary Hammond, Mrs. B. Baker, V. Wood, Marcus Rueff, E. McMahon, J. McMahon, Edward Barber, R. L. Dregan, lady and 2 children, Mrs. Bonnett and servant, Mrs. Bacon, Miss Bacon, J. B. Smith, Jas. Godkin, and 100 in the steerage. Specie, $648,000.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Montgomery, from Savannah—George E. Bird and lady, B. M. Palliman, W. W. Rennelle, Mrs. J. Freeman and servant, George D. Price, C. A. Baring, Miss Louise Mathews, E. J. Acosta, M. Neumain, M. Lazare, J. E. Bope, F. C. Barrett, J. F. Jones, W. W. Parker, J. T. Jamison, Miss Alveras, Miss Dodd, T. Gorman, Joseph Mocks, Miss Jane Bury, Miss Baxter, F. Grades, Alfred Benson, L. Cohen, F. L. Murdge and wife, Miss M. A. Fressman, L. Wildman, Fred. Taylor, Miss Anna J. Ellis, C. C. Perry, J. H. Edwards, J. Einstein, J. Rosenthal, L. Kunse, E. Sasy, Mrs. Southcote, child and servant, W. Brown, F. Brown, M. M. Wadley, M. D. Cleveland, D. B. Camp, C. Mygatt, Mrs. John Jones, Thomas H. Fuller and lady, E. F. Cohen, Jno. Freeman and son, T. Fraser, A. Wohtteman, Geo. Taylor and lady, Geo. F. Baltzell, B. G. Alderman, F. McRae, Mrs. F. McRae and 2 children, Miss N. S. McRae, Miss A. M. McRae, J. F. Bennett, W. H. Averill, J. R. Bilbro and son, A. Burrey, M. Purcell, P. B. Walsh, W. W. Wilkinson, D. Abrahams, J. S. Barder, and 3 steerage.

In steamship Marion, from Charleston—J. H. Read, lady, 6 children and servant, B. H. Read, lady, 3 children and servant, Miss Girmke, J. Peyers and lady, J. B. Peyers, Mr. Walker, F. M. Barmberg, C. Wahlburn, J. W. Amisted, R. J. Turnbull, W. J. Bull, J. H. Read, Miss Powelson, T. Williamson, T. N. Poselain, E. H. Frost, F. Hants, A. L. Osgood, Miss O'Connell, Miss Pettittom, J. R. Tomkins and lady, B. O'Connell, S. M. Pattitone, J. M. Stanford and lady, L. Schlape, J. Huiston, J. Ormond, J. H. Pitt, Mr. Linsell, Mr. Couch, T. B. Potsdumer, F. Quinlan, F. Winter, G. Horton, E. R. Walker, E. G. Carew and daughter, T. L. Faulkner, W. L. Dodson, H. L. Golson, P. Mann, T. J. Little, J. L. Meyland, J. Downey, W. Wright, M. Brown, R. Loughrey and lady, and 6 steerage.

In ship American Eagle, from London—Mrs. Anna Noble and daughter, of Williamsburgh; Geo. Pattison, of Richland; D. Biggins, of Philadelphia.

In brig Emma, from Para—Mrs. Moran and son, of New-York.

In schr. Edwin J. Eneas, from Nassau, N. P.—Mrs. Goodsell and sister, Byron Bode, J. C. Remmings.

In schr. Bowditch, from Porto Plata—Mr. S. Mitten.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 17 | Sun sets.... 6 50 | Moon rises.. 11 26

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 46 | Gov. Island. 2 36 | Hell Gate.... 3 59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Aug. 20.

Cleared.

Steamships Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; James Adger, Adams, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; North Star, Jones, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Star of the West, Gray, Aspinwall, M. O. Roberts; Quaker City, Shufeldt, Havana, Hargous Bros.

Steamers George's Creek, Gager, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Ships West Wind, Baxter, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.; Kate Floyd, Dearborn, Mobile, J. W. Delano; Elise Mathilde, Norderholz, Melbourne, R. W. Cameron.

Barks Traveller, (Br.,) Randell, Rio Janeiro, J. S. Phipps & Co.; Lyra, Gibbs, Key West, Benner & Drake; A. Henderson, Thompson, Savannah, Demill & Co.; D. S. Goodsell, Lee, Wilmington, Miller & Houghton; J. W. Andrews, French, Boston, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Brasiliera, Baxter, Richmond; R. Morrison, Platt, Gambia, Miller & Houghton.

Brigs Thos. Achorn, Tibbetts, Manzanilla, Yates, Porterfield & Co.; Venice, Street, London, Ocilina & Marsh; Crest of the Ocean, (Br.,) Jago, Belfast, G. F. Bulley; Claudia, (Br.,) Green, St. John, McGraw & Perry.

Schooners M. H. Vermilyea, Holmes, Petersburg, Van Brunt & Slaght; L. A. Johnson, Day, Newbern, J. S. Davis; Pauline, Broadstreet, Washington, J. S. Davis; C. Keen, Stacy, Franklin, C. Keen; Eliza Catherine, (Br.,) Johnson, Eleuthera, J. Douglass; M. J. Gaus, Smith, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; J. Grice, Thompson, Charleston, D. C. Murray; Brunda, Walker, Baracoa, [illegible] J. Williams, Johnson, Newbern, L. B. [illegible]; Carlton Jayne, Smith, [illegible]; Oriole, [illegible] Boston, J. W. McKee; T. [illegible] Wilson, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; [illegible] Lewis; W. Smith, Fisher, Charleston, [illegible] ton & Tallman; [illegible] Lynch, Wilmington, E. G. Powell.

Arrived.

Steamship Marion, Foster, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. [illegible] M., 20 miles S. W. of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Columbia, hence.

Steamer George's Creek, Gager, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co. [illegible]

Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Henry Clay, Caulkins, Liverpool July [illegible], with mdse. and 304 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. [illegible] Br. brig Folley, of Sunderland, from Barcelona for Quebec, [illegible] screw steamship Kangaroo, hence for Liverpool. [illegible] off Shinnecock light, took a pilot from boat No. 2.

Ship Bavarian, Bailey, Havre July 12, with mdse. and 308 passengers to Wm. Whitlock. [illegible]

Ship S. L. Tilley, (Br.,) of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Greenock 45 ds., with pig-iron, water pipes, &c., to [illegible]. Had light westerly winds, with much fog, the entire passage.

Ship American Eagle, Moore, London, and Portsmouth July 7, with mdse. and 132 passengers to E. E. Morgan & Co.

Ship Antarctic, Stouffer, Liverpool 40 ds., with mdse. and 70 passengers, (Mormons,) to Zerega & Co. Had light moderate weather the entire passage.

Ship Wm. Nelson, Wood, Rotterdam July 4, with mdse. and 4 passengers, to Wm. Whitlock, Jr. [illegible] spoke ship Trumbull, from Havre for New-York. The W. N. had experienced light westerly winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Jubilee, (of Portland,) Boyd, Cardenas Aug. [illegible], with molasses to Swift & Co. [illegible] passed a bark bd. S., showing a white burgee, with red borders and blue letters in it, (the Pennsylvania.) J. since the 14th has had nothing but heavy N. E. winds and a heavy sea running from the eastward.

Bark Pilot Fish, Bedgley, Rio Janeiro June 23, via Hampton Roads 5 ds., with coffee to Trenst, Schroeder & Co.

Bark Ann & Lizzie, (Ham.,) Jensen, Rio Janeiro [illegible] ds., via Hampton Roads 4 ds., with coffee to Trenst, Schroeder.

Bark War Hawk, (Br.,) Harris, Malaga 38 ds., with fruit to Gomes, Wallis & Co.

Bark J. W. Andrews, French, Rondout, with coal, to Boston.

Brig Ben Bradbury, (of Castine,) Douglass, Arroyo, P. R., 24 inst., with sugar to master.

Brig Phantom, (Br.,) Knight, Fernandina July [illegible], with sugar to Geo. F. Bulley.

Brig Ben Campbell, (Br.,) Forrest, Sierra Leone [illegible] 18, with hides, palm-oil, &c., to Sierwith & Rochell.

Brig Albatross, Small, Calais 5 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Mayhew.

Brig Forest, Bailey, Cherryfield 5 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Cordelia, (3 masted,) Hern, Glasgow 38 ds., with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon.

WIND—During the day, N. N. E.

Arrived....SUNDAY, Aug. 21.

Steamship Montgomery, Crocker, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia, and Cape May, with mdse. and pass. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Joseph Allen.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Andrew Jackson, Williams, San Francisco [illegible] with mdse. to Willetts & Co.—vessel to J. H. Brower & Co. July 31, 25 miles N. W. from Cape [illegible] passed a ship showing American colors, with double topsail yards to the main. [illegible] spoke schr. N. Cerving, 6 ds. fm Bermuda for St. Kitts.

Ship Robert Kelly, Sherman, Liverpool July [illegible], with mdse. and 99 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. [illegible] saw ship E. Bulkley. [illegible] spoke ship Trumbull, from Havre for New-York. [illegible] boarded schr. Wm. L. Richardson, dismasted, waterlogged and abandoned. Took from her some old canvass, rope &c., and a clothes bag, with some articles marked "Capt. H. A. Bayley." She seemed to have been in collision, as her port quarter had been stove in and boarded over. Same day, [illegible] took a pilot from boat David Mitchell.

Ship Trumbull, Pratt, Havre July [illegible], with mdse. and 153 passengers to Ralph Post. July 28, lost overboard Robert Wallace, a seaman.

Ship John Bertram, Knudsen, Hamburg [illegible] ds., with mdse. to L. E. Amsinck—64 passengers.

Ship Quickstep, Wade, Shields, with mdse. and coal to Dunham & Dimon. Has had light westerly winds the whole passage.

Bark Lucy A. Nickels, (of Searsport,) Nichols, Bristol July 2, with iron to E. P. Buck & Co. Aug. 3, [illegible] in a squall from the southward, carried away maintopsail, &c.

Bark Franco, Ellis, Cardiff, July 1, with railroad iron to order. July 18, [illegible] saw ship Philadelphia, bound E. July 26, [illegible] saw a ship standing eastward, showing numbers [illegible] July 21, [illegible] White Cloud, bound W. Aug. 4, [illegible] saw bark Whistling Wind, steering [illegible]. Aug. 9, [illegible] saw a bark apparently a fish, with loss of foretopmast, mainmast gallant mast and jib-boom. Aug 14, [illegible] spoke brig [illegible], of and from Halifax for Malaga.

Bark Giulia, (Ital.,) Paris, Genoa [illegible] ds., with mdse. and 62 passengers to Valerio & Fressin. July [illegible] spoke bark Alice Tarleton, from [illegible] for Leghorn. [illegible] saw a black ship on fire and burned to the water's edge, apparently an American ship and cotton loaded. Same day saw a ship which was supposed to have taken off crew, steering towards Bermuda. The only living thing to be seen on board was a cat hanging in the forerigging. Could not ascertain her name.

Bark Excelsior, (of New-Haven,) Willard, [illegible] via Long Island Sound, 14 ds., with molasses and metal to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven.

Bark Giovan Battista, (Sa.,) Guglielmino, Palermo [illegible] ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Brig John Pierce, (of Newport, R. I.,) Babcock, [illegible] Aug 1, with molasses to master.

Brig Maria C. E., (Br.,) Fowler, St. John, N. B., [illegible] with plaster to A. Smith & Co.

Brig Northern Light, (Br.,) Pedell, Hantsport, N. S., [illegible] ds., with plaster to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Brig Emma, Hanfield, Para 21 ds., with rubber, &c., to R. L. Cerning. Has had heavy N. E. winds the past 6 ds.

Schr. Edwin J. Eneas, (Br.,) Pratt, Nassau, N. P., 8th inst., with cotton, coffee, &c., to J. Eneas.

Schr. Mary Ann, Marshall, Calais 5 ds., with lumber to Sturges & Co.

Sch. Bowditch, (of Castine, Me.,) Collins, from Porto Plata, Aug. 4, with hides. Sld. in co. with brig [illegible] Ocean Bird for Cuba. The Hamburg bark [illegible] for Hamburg, sailed a few days previously. Aug. [illegible] spoke sch. Sea Witch, from [illegible] for Alexandria, 6 days out. The B. was up to [illegible] in 9½ days, since then had light weather [illegible].

Schr. Edward H. Clark, Clark, Providence, to Philadelphia.

Schr. Arthemisia, Eaton, Machias 5 ds., with lumber to Peck & Church.

Schr. James H. Brainerd, Brainerd, Portland, with stone.

Schr. American Belle, Chase, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. W. McKee.

Schr. D. B. Warner, Carrow, Wilmington, N. C., [illegible] ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.—3 passengers.

Schr. John Roe, Davis, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to D. C. Murray.

Schr. Wm. A. Ellis, Turner, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. John Wright, Hall, Portland 2 ds., with [illegible].

Schr. Cornelia, Mackey, Providence 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Robert Smith, Wicox, Portland 3 ds., [illegible].

Schr. Wave, Davis, Addison 4 ds., [illegible].

Schr. Pallas, Williams, Rockland 3 ds., with lime.

Schr. Ann, Bray, Port Ewen, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Florence, Smith, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Fakir, Procter, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Avon, Crosby, Elizabethport, coal, for Boston.

Schr. Sterling, Hills, Albany, for New-Haven.

WIND—Sunrise, N. E.; sunset, S. S. E.

Sailed.

Steamships Fulton, for Southampton & Havre; City of Manchester, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Star of the West, Gray, for Aspinwall; Quaker City, for Havana; Alabama, for Savannah; James Adger, for Charleston; Jamestown, for Richmond, &c. Pilot-boat A. B. Neilson, (No. 21,) for New-Orleans.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, Aug. 21, sunset—One bark and one brig near the Hook, and one bark and one brig outside the bar, bound in. Wind S. E.; weather clear.

HIGHLANDS, Aug. 21, sunset—One ship in the offing, bound in. Wind S. E., light; weather clear.

BOSTON, Aug. 21—Arr. brigs Choice, (Br.,) Andrews, Genoa; Exemplar, Pickles, Andrewsen.

Signaled, off Highland Light—Ship Jamel [illegible], from Manila.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21—Arr. ship Governor Langdon, from Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

The pilot-boat No. 5, (Mary Taylor,) while [illegible] off Sandy Hook, on Friday night, was run into by an unknown bark, which carried away her [illegible] to the deck, stove stern, and did other damage.

The schr. Wm. L. Richardson, Capt. Bailey, [illegible] by ship Robert Kelly as seen at sea, dismasted, waterlogged and abandoned, is 170 tons burden, built at Newburyport, rates A 1½, built at Baltimore in [illegible], and was owned by Bailey & Bros.

PORT HOOD, Aug. 20.—The brig Eliza Bradford, [illegible] to Liverpool, with a cargo of lumber, is ashore here, and is discharging her deck load, and the prospects are favorable of getting her off.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—The bark San Jacinto, which [illegible] yesterday for Galveston, is telegraphed at [illegible] with loss of fore and main yards and foretopmast. (By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Calliope—ship, bd. E., was passed, July 5, lat. [illegible], lon. 10 46.

Rivira Owen—40 ds. from Liverpool for Baltimore, [illegible] inst., lat. 40 46, lon. 65 23.

Ion—Br. bark, from Quebec for Bristol, July 9, lat. 48 [illegible], lon. 17 40.

New-Hampshire—ship, bd. E., July 25, lat. 48, lon. [illegible].

John W. Miner—schr., from New-York for [illegible], 14 ds. out, Aug. 18, lat. 32, lon. 64 25.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER HUNGARIAN.]

Arrived from New-York—Aug. 6, Helvetia, at Bremen; 8th, Wilhelm, at Deal; 8th, Cumberland, at Havre; 7th, New-Hampshire, at do.; 8th, Claudia, at [illegible]; 7th, John Howard, in the Clyde.

Sailed for New-York—Aug. 6, J. W. Lovitt, and [illegible], from Ardrossan; 8th, Lillias, from [illegible]; Atlas, from Shields; 1st, Orpheus, from [illegible], Phila, from do.; 8th, Christiana, from Dundee; 8th, [illegible] from Pill; Jane Duggett, and [illegible]; 6th, Manhattan, from Liverpool; 6th, [illegible] Prescott, from do.; 8th, E. H. Smith, and [illegible], from [illegible]; 8th, Milton, from ——; 8th, John Russell, from [illegible]; John P. Patten, from Cardiff.

Sailed for Charleston—Aug. 8, Alliance, fm. Liverpool.

Sailed for Philadelphia—Pleiades, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston—Aug. 6, Western Empire, and [illegible] Choate, from Liverpool.

Ship Alexander Wise, from Marseilles, bound to New-York, ashore at Point Carnero, has been got off and is discharging.

Foreign Ports.

At Porto Plata, Aug. 4, brigs John Butler, Mixer, for New-York, in 24 ds.; Ona, from Liverpool for Hamburg, in 20 ds.; schs. Adelaide, from Curacoa for St. Thomas, in 8 ds.; Matilda, from Porto Rico for St. Thomas, in 2 ds. Also, in St. Domingo City, an American frigate or two guns and an English gun boat.

At Arroyo, P. R., Aug. 2, schr. G. B. Cadwallader, for Fajardo, to sail next day, to load for New-York.

At Para, Aug. 1, brigs H. Hallock, Larkin, hence, [illegible] cargo; Mary Emily, hence, disg.